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Sravana 27, 1887 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Twelfth Session)

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, August 18, 1965/Sravana 27, 1887 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Fertilizer Plants

+

*61. **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
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Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Daji:
Shrimati Vimla Devi:
Shri V. B. Gandhi:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Gulshan:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Kanakasabai:
Shri M. Rampure:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have held negotiations with the Western Industrial Corporation regarding the establishment of fertilizer plants in India;

(b) if so, the outcome of the negotiations held; and

(c) whether any agreement has been signed with any foreign firm in this connection?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir, but the negotiations proved infructuous.

Shri Hem Barua: In the matter of fertilizer production, so far our Government are busy conjuring spectacular production in the distant future. In that context, may I know whether Government actually propose to set up 5 fertilizer plants during the Fourth Plan?

Shri Alagesan: Yes, Sir. Whatever we would have been able to achieve by way of collaboration with Bechtel, we are trying to achieve. For 4 out of the 5 plants, namely, at Cochin, Madras, Kanpur and Durgapur, we have been able to fix up the parties. So, we are going to set up plants at these five places.

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): I may add that we are going to put up not only 5 plants but more than 5 plants.

Shri Hem Barua: It is so nice to hear that they are going to put up more than 5 plants. In this connection may I know, after we put up 5 plants or more than 5 plants, what is the target of shortfall that our Government envisage and, at the same time, what arrangements Government have made for getting the

necessary foreign exchange for the establishment of these plants?

Shri Alagesan: According to our estimates, by the end of the Fourth Plan we will have an installed capacity of 2·3 million tons and the production is expected to be round about 2 million tons. As regards foreign exchange, for Madras and Kanpur we hope to get the necessary foreign exchange from our collaborators; that is to say, they will arrange for it. Regarding the plants at Cochin and Durgapur, we have suggested these two projects US AID for assistance.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether any special concession is going to be given to the foreign entrepreneurs by way of tax concessions in order to attract them to establish fertilizer factories in India?

Shri Alagesan: There is no question of giving any tax concession. Questions like pricing, marketing, management of the factory for the first few years etc. have to be considered with our collaborators.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : कब तक यह बातचीत चलेगी और हम कब तक इस में सैल्फ सफिशिएंट हो जायेंगे ? अभी हमें कितना मंगाना पड़ता है और कितना हम अपने देश में पैदा करते हैं ?

Shri Alagesan: Round about 1969-70 we may be able to avoid imports.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: While it is necessary and desirable to have large fertilizer plants in the country during the Fourth Plan, but before that is done, is the hon. Minister in a position to assure the House that the entire installed capacity in the existing fertilizer factories in the country has been fully utilized?

Shri Alagesan: That is also engaging our attention. For instance, we are trying to make some modification to increase the production in Sindri. In the Rourkela plant also we are trying to introduce some modifications. Further, we are setting up additional plants to reach the full capacity as early as possible.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether it is a fact that Government have fixed up a target of setting up a fertilizer plant in each State? If so, may I know whether the present negotiations with Western Industrial Corporation or other collaborators will cover at least some proportion of this object?

Shri Alagesan: That policy decision was taken by Government long ago and we are proceeding towards it. When we put up plants it will be ensured that that object is kept in view. We will have not only one plant but in some States we will have even two plants.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अभी कबिर साहब ने बतलाया कि पांच जगहों पर फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट लगाया जायेगा। कबिर साहब ने वचन दिया है कि बरौनी में फर्टिलाइजर का प्लांट लगेगा तो मैं उन से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि वह अपने वचन पर कायम हैं या उस से बदल रहे हैं।

Shri Humayun Kabir: It has never been my custom to go back from any word that I have given.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे जवाब सुनाई नहीं पड़ा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि जब वह पहले कभी नहीं बदले तो अब भी नहीं बदलेंगे और वह अपने वचन पर कायम हैं।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : उनका धन्यवाद है।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : अखबारों को देखने से मालूम पड़ता है कि सन् 1970 तक यह फर्टिलाइजर प्लांटस लग जायेंगे और फर्टिलाइजर्स का प्रोडक्शन होना शुरू हो जायेगा तो क्या यह बात सही है ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The present indications are that the Barauni plant

will be taken in hand roundabout 1968-69 and it will go into production in 1970-71. These are the present indications. There may be a little variation of perhaps one year this way or that way.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether ICI has been permitted to produce fertiliser and have a plant here? Originally, when the offer was not accepted, the ratio of participation by Government and ICI was 80:20. Has that ratio been changed or is it the same?

Shri Alagesan: The ICI has been given the letter of intent in July to set up a fertilizer plant in Kanpur. The capacity will be 225,000 tonnes in terms of nitrogen. This is going to be done by the existing company called the Indian Explosives Ltd. In which 70 per cent participation is by ICI and 30 per cent jointly by the Government of India and the private investors. The ICI have yet to indicate the revised financial structure of the Indian Explosives Ltd. They propose to find all the foreign exchange.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया भारत में उर्वरक के कारखाने खोलने के सम्बन्ध में पश्चिमी औद्योगिक निगम के साथ बातचीत हो रही है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में भी कोई नया उर्वरक का कारखाना स्थापित किया जायगा, यदि हां, तो कहां और उस पर कितना धन व्यय होगा।

Shri Humayun Kabir: I am really surprised at this question of the hon. Member. He should know that Gorakhpur is in Uttar Pradesh and so is Kanpur.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय: मैंने नया कारखाना स्थापित करने के बारे में पूछा है।

श्री ह० ना० तिवारी : क्या यह बात सही है कि बरौनी से नेफ्था वगैरह दूसरी जगह पर इसलिए ले जाया जा रहा है ताकि बरौनी में फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट लगने में देर हो और किसी तरीके से वहां पर इसका लगना टल जाय ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I think the hon. Member has undue apprehensions. We have been discussing about Barauni not with one foreign party but with a number of parties. The position is that the total requirements for Bihar in terms of nitrogen even in 1971 are not expected to be more than 130,000 tons. The capacity of Sindri itself is 117,000 tons. Therefore, both Bechtels and ICI whom we requested to look into the question of Barauni said that they do not visualise the fertiliser plant at Barauni before 1970-71. We have, therefore, asked for collaboration from the Soviet Union. This is an earnest desire of the Government to help north Bihar.

Shri Subodh Hansda: I would like to know the reasons for the rejection of the proposals of Bechtel Corporation by the Government when they came forward to assist the Government with all the foreign exchange.

Shri Alagesan: There were several conditions that were stipulated by them which we were not able to accept. For instance, there was the question of pricing policy, the question of the guarantee of off-take and then the question of the supply rights for sulphur, rock phosphate and naphtha. On all these very vital points we were not able to agree and, therefore, the negotiations broke off.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: May I know how far the negotiations with I.C.I. have progressed and is it a fact that these negotiations are proceeding on the basis of a ratio of participation of 51 per cent for I.C.I., 26 per cent for the Government and 23 per cent for private investors and, if it is not so, what is the current ratio of participation and what measures are the Government taking to reduce the high cost of fertilisers in India?

Shri Humayun Kabir: This was partly replied to by my colleague

that the plant would be set up not by the I.C.I. directly but by the Indian Explosives Company in which 70 per cent shares are held by the I.C.I. and 30 per cent by the Government and Indian investors. The I.C.I. have proposed that they will reduce their share from 70 to 51 per cent. We have not yet decided as to what should be the Government's participation in this because this is a plant in the private sector and we shall decide about Government's participation depending on the profitability of the scheme.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Is the Government aware of the fact that Andhra Pradesh is the largest fertiliser consuming State and maximum fertilisers are being used for increasing food production? If this is so, may I know whether the Government propose to start a fertiliser factory in the public sector as the private sector projects fall short of the requirements of consumption of fertilisers in Andhra Pradesh?

Shri Alagesan: There are two projects in Andhra Pradesh, one at Visakhapatnam and the other at Kothagudam. The Visakhapatnam project is progressing fairly well. Kothagudam was originally based on coal, but now they say that it is not profitable to proceed on the original basis and they have proposed a change-over to naphtha-based plant. They are examining the feasibility of that and I hope it will come off soon. As far as the public sector putting up a project in Andhra Pradesh is concerned, there is no such proposal at present.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : राजस्थान में बीकानेर और गंगानगर की तरफ़ उर्वरक के बहुत कुछ भंडार मिले है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वहां पर यह कारखाना लगाया जायेगा और कोटा में जो कारखाना लगाया जा रहा है, क्या उस को उठा कर किसी दूसरी जगह ले जाया जा रहा है?

Shri Humayun Kabir: We examined the different locations in Rajasthan and the almost unanimous conclusion was that Kotah would be the best place for locating the fertiliser plant. Steps have been taken to have a fertiliser plant at Kotah.

श्री गुलशन : क्या यह सच है कि माननीय शास्त्री जी ने प्रधान मंत्री का पद सम्भालते ही तुरन्त इसी सदन में यह कहा था कि पंजाब हिन्दुस्तान का अनाज भंडार है? इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए जब कि पंजाब का किसान बहुत मेहनती है और वह जहां भी जाता है, वहां देश के लिए अनाज पैदा करता है, क्या सरकार पंजाब में एक उर्वरक का कारखाना लगाने का विचार रखती है?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I am happy to say that Punjab has one of the best fertiliser factories in India at Nangal and there may be a further expansion of its capacity when FACT at Alwaye changes over to naphtha. That will release certain electrolytic units which we hope to transfer to Nangal after the transformation has been completed.

श्री गुलशन : मैंने पूछा है कि नंगल को छोड़कर कोई और कारखाना लगाया जायेगा ।

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have already replied to that.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में अपनी आवश्यकता का कितने परसेंट फर्टलाइजर पैदा होता है और फ़ारेन और हमारे देश में पैदा किये गए उर्वरक के दाम में क्या फ़र्क है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने माननीय सदस्य को नहीं बुलाया है ।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Is it a fact that the Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, when he was the Home Minister and as Prime Minister also, assured the House that every State in the country would have at least one fertiliser plant? Secondly, in pursuance of the assurance, a fer-

tiliser plant was sought to be established in Madhya Pradesh at Korba and Government had spent about one crore of rupees. Now they are wanting to shift it out of Madhya Pradesh.

Shri Humayun Kabir: There is no question of shifting this plant out of Madhya Pradesh. It is a fact that Korba had been tentatively selected and if Korba had been established in due course, the plant would have been there, but unfortunately it was delayed and, in the meantime, there was a revolution in the technique of producing fertilisers. After 1963, it became most uneconomic anywhere in the world to produce fertilisers based on coal. In naphtha, there has been a technological revolution—I repeat the word 'revolution' because I heard someone questioning the usage of the term 'revolution'. This technological revolution makes it uneconomic today to produce fertilisers based on coal and on account of that we have had to give up the idea of Korba for the time being; we have not abandoned it. In the meantime, I have explored the possibility of some other plant somewhere in Madhya Pradesh based on naphtha. As yet, this is only in an exploratory stage and I cannot give the House any more information.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: My question has not been properly answered. I want to know whether the Prime Minister had given an assurance that every State shall have a fertiliser plant.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has spoken for about three minutes and explained the position, and yet the hon. Member says that the question has not been answered.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: My question has not been answered. I wanted to know whether the Prime Minister's assurance had been kept in view.

Mr. Speaker: I would like to put my difficulty before the House. Already about 15 minutes have elapsed, and out of 20 names I have been able to call about 14 names. There are questions which have 55 names and even 60 names.

Shri Raghunath Singh: There is one question with about 60 names. That is the third question today.

Mr. Speaker: There are also other Members who have been rising in their places in order to catch my eye so that they might also get chances to ask supplementary questions. So, I would like to put my difficulty before the House. I would suggest that there ought to be some method in regard to this. Either I can allow more supplementary questions or I can allow more main questions. If the House agrees, we might just put a time-limit up to which one question should extend and during that time-limit, as many supplementaries as can be allowed may be asked.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The time-limit may be 10 minutes.

Mr. Speaker: That would mean that only six questions can be covered.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: 10 minutes should be the ceiling.

Some hon. Members: Let it be 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker: If the House agrees, we can have 5 minutes as the maximum for a single question. What I find is that every question develops into a regular discussion. That discussion should be had in a different manner and not in the form of these questions and supplementary questions.

If I bar out the names of those Members who have given their notices, then too I am blamed, and there are complaints that I have not allowed them opportunity for supplementary questions.

Shri Ranga: It is no good trying to reach a decision here and now. In this way, we shall only be reaching *ad hoc* decisions which cannot be implemented at all. So, let us take

some time to consider the matter. After all this is just the beginning of the session. During the interval or recess of Parliament, so many friends have thought it fit to give notices of so many questions in regard to one particular item, and, therefore, there is a huge number of names on the list. This may not happen as we proceed with the session. To try to reach a decision on the basis of the experience of the first two or three days of this Session or the first week of this Session is not going to be useful to the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You may call the leaders of the Groups and have a discussion with them.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I suggest that only five minutes may be allowed to each question?.....

Mr. Speaker: I shall take those suggestions some other time.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बाद में सुझाव दें।—श्री कामत।

Relationship between Govt. Servants and People's Representatives

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*62. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1174 on the 5th May, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the draft Code to regulate the relationship between Members of Parliament and of State Legislatures and the Administration has been finalized; and

(b) if so, whether it will be laid on the **Table?**

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What was the genesis of or need for the consideration of a code of this nature? Was there a spate of complaints on this score? Will the Code, when finalised, apply also to those Ministers who sometimes misuse their authority and powers to interfere in the day-to-day administration, particularly criminal investigation and prosecutions, besides appointments, promotions and transfers?

Mr. Speaker: There is no code as yet.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is under consideration though it has not been finalised yet.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): The hon. Member has picked up this opportunity to have a say about the Ministers.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There is nothing wrong about it. The Speaker has not ruled it out of order. I will utilise every opportunity to say so.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is making an insinuation.

Mr. Speaker: There is no insinuation.

Shri Nanda: I welcome it, because the Ministers . . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I only said 'some Ministers'. I did not say 'all Ministers'.

Shri Nanda: A much more stringent code has to be applied to the Ministers. This code is applicable to Members of Parliament, and that certainly applies to the Ministers, and in fact, much more.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In accordance with the practice prevalent in some Ministries, of deputing a competent team abroad for studying a question when it arises, the latest example of which is a committee set up by the Ministry of Information

and Broadcasting, which has gone abroad to European countries to study television and radio, does the Home Minister propose to send an influential committee abroad, to other democratic countries of the world to study an important and vital issue of this nature, and if not, the reasons therefor?

Shri Nanda: In the first instance we shall have it discussed with our eminent colleagues in Parliament who are in the consultative committee where this will be discussed, and if they feel that anything more has to be done, it can be considered.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जैसी कि कई बार चर्चा हुई है हरदोई के गरीब एम०एल०ए० की बन्दूक की एप्लीकेशन को इसलिए खारिज कर दिया गया कि डी० एम० साहब ने एम० एल० ए० साहब की एप्लीकेशन. . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक एक एप्लीकेशन को खास तौर पर कैसे लिया जा सकता है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या कोड में कोई प्राविजन रखा गया है कि एम० एल० ए० के कारेक्टर को वेरिफाई करने के लिए डी० एम० के दस्तखतों की जरूरत न पड़े ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब मश्विरा किया जाए तब ठाकुर साहब को भी वहां बुलाया जाए।

Shri Hem Raj: May I know whether Government intend to frame a code of conduct for the members of the legislatures or they do not intend to do so?

Shri L. N. Mishra: There will be a code for both officers and the legislators.

Shri Kapur Singh: In this finalised code, whenever it is finalised, how do Government propose to immunise public servants against pressures from politicians to make them deviate from the path of duty?

Shri L. N. Mishra: If that exists, it is one of the objectives. We want to do that.

Shri Kapur Singh: How do they propose to do it?

Mr. Speaker: That will be seen when it comes.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what are the problems which have been thrown up regarding the relations between the administration and the legislators and what are those problems which they are straightening out?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The code has been circulated to members of the informal consultative committee. As a matter of fact, it was Shri Mathur who raised the whole question and it was at his instance that this was taken up. In the draft code, there are some broad objectives: these are about how to reply to letters received, how to meet them, how to attend to problems raised by MPs etc. All the issues are to be discussed before the draft is finalised.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: My question is not what the code is. My question is what are the problems which have been thrown up, what are the difficulties which have come to surface in the relationship between the administration and the legislators. What passed between me and him is not what I wanted.

Mr. Speaker: The author must know it better.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: When this question is asked, a 1956 circular is sent out to us as if nothing has happened since 1956. My specific question is what are the difficulties and problems in the relationship between the legislators and the administration which have been thrown up and which are under consideration. It is a clear-cut question.

Shri L. N. Mishra: There have been complaints both in the House and outside. You will remember, Sir, that you had also put some questions to us in May last. You said that an executive engineer had nominated you on some committee. Then it was said that district officers preside over committees of which members of legislature and even ministers are members. There was the question raised by Members of

Parliament that public grievances are not properly attended to, that in some cases proper treatment is not given by these officials. These are the problems and these have been embodied in the draft, as to how to tackle these problems, and how the grievances are to be attended to.

Shri Nanda: May I just add that this question arose because of discussion of this subject in the meeting of the informal consultative committee where several members brought up their difficulties regarding treatment by the officers and other matters. So a draft was prepared which is still to be finalised.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : चूंकि आज विधान मंडलों या संसद् सदस्यों और शासन के बीच में किसी भी महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न पर कोई आपस में मिलने का तरीका नहीं रहा है इस वास्ते क्या सरकार यह नहीं समझती है कि ऐसे बहुत से प्राचीन नियम है जिन नियमों का शासकीय स्तर पर यदि पालन किया जाए तो आपसी सम्बन्ध जोकि बहुत विश्रृंखल हो गए है, उनमें सुधार किया जा सकता है ? अगर यह बात सच है तो इस कमेटी के पूर्व यह व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं की जाती है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : जैसा कहा गया है सन् 1957 में एक सर्क्यूलर भेजा गया था लेकिन फिर भी शिकायतें आती रही। इसलिए इस पर जोर डाला गया और कहा गया कि सम्बन्ध अच्छे किये जायें। मैं आपको बता दूं कि मई और आज तक के बीच में एक बात हुई है। राजस्थान सरकार ने यह किया है कि जितनी भी कमेटियां हों उन में नान-आफिशल प्रिजाइड करें और आफिशल प्रिजाइड न करें। हम लोग, भारत सरकार भी यह रिवाज करना चाहते है कि जिस जिस कमेटी में नान-आफिशल हों, पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर हों, उस उस कमेटी में वे नान-आफिशल या पार्लियामेंट के मैम्बर प्रिजाइड करें और आफिसर्स प्रिजाइड न करें।

Shri Ranga: Is it not a fact that there is nearly as much need to protect the officers from too much of interference from legislators as there is to see that the officers behave properly in regard to the complaints made and the representations sent up by the legislators themselves?

Shri L. N. Mishra: That is correct. That is one of the objectives, as I have said.

Shortage of Kerosene and Diesel Oil

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*83. **Shri Warior:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Dr. P. N. Khan:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Kappen:
Shri Pottekkatt:
Shri Mohammed Koya:
Dr. P. Srinivasan:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Inder J. Malhotra:
Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Krishnapal Singh:
Shri Maniyangadan:
Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:
Shri P. H. Bheel:
Shri Basappa:
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri M. L. Jadhav:
Shri Jedhe:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal:

Shri H. C. Soy:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Tan Singh:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri Baswant:
Shri Ram Sewak:
Shri P. G. Sen:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of kerosene and diesel oil in many parts of the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet the shortage?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (c). The hon'ble members' attention is drawn to the statement made by me on 16-8-65.

Shri Warior: May I know whether it is a fact that the foreign oil companies refused to deal with the import from USSR and that caused the shortage and hardship in the country?

Shri Humayun Kabir: That was one of the factors, and this has been fully explained in my statement.

Shri Warior: That portion is not exactly there. The statement only says that because of foreign exchange shortage the oil companies had a marginal shortage. That is all. That would not have created so much difficulty. I want to know whether the attitude of the foreign companies was co-operative in this respect, whether they were willing to accept crude oil from the Soviet Union for refinement and then distribution.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I am afraid that my hon. friend has mixed up two issues. Crude oil has nothing to do with it, and we have never imported from the Soviet Union, and we do not propose to import any crude oil from the Soviet Union because it would be completely uneconomic. It was only the question of kerosene and diesel oil with which I dealt, and in my statement I had stated clearly that there was some difficulty in May and June. There was certain resistance from the oil companies, but that has been overcome and today I am glad to say that there is hardly any complaint anywhere in India about diesel oil. As far kerosene..... (*Interruption*).

Some hon. Members *rose*—

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: That is a wrong statement by the Minister. There is scarcity of kerosene.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Such a statement should not be made.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He does not know his India.

Mr. Speaker: If the answer is not correct according to the Members, there are other remedies, but it cannot be discussed in this manner.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : मैं ग्रामीण इलाकों में जा कर देख कर आ रहा हूं और ये यहां इस तरह की बात कह रहे हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय को बाजार में जा कर देखना चाहिये कि तेल किस भाव पर मिलता है।

मंत्री लोग तेल जलाते नहीं हैं, इनको क्या पता किस भाव पर यह मिलता है और मिलता भी है या नहीं मिलता है।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : राजस्थान में दो रुपये बोतल के हिसाब से तेल मिलता है।

Shri Humayun Kabir: May I amplify what I had stated?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He asked to trouble, and has got it.

Mr. Speaker: If the Minister asked for trouble, why should I get the trouble? The trouble has been created for me, and not for the Minister.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You are the vicarious sufferer.

Mr. Speaker: I was just telling the hon. Members that if they feel dissatisfied with the answer and are convinced that it is not the correct one, there are remedies for it, and they can utilise those remedies, and I will allow them.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Let him leave Delhi and go to any city in U.P. He is making such a statement sitting here in Delhi.

Mr. Speaker: This is not a good practice.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He is talking of abroad, I believe, not of India.

Mr. Speaker: I have to repeat again and again that this is not a good practice that so many Members should get up and speak simultaneously. When I rise in my place to make any request, then too arguments are entered into and I am interrupted. While I am on my legs others continue speaking.... (*Interruptions*). Should I sit down? Should I withdraw?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We want kerosene oil. He is making a sweeping statement that throughout the country it is available. Is he aware of the fact that all the Ministers in the months of May and June were going out of India and enjoying themselves?.... (*Interruptions*).

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने गलत बयान देकर सदन में उत्तेजना फैलाई है। जब वह गलत बातें कहते हैं तो उत्तेजना फैलती है। वे मेरे साथ देहात में चलें तो मैं उन को बताऊंगा कि मिट्टी का तेल किस भाव से मिल रहा है। वे कतई जानते नहीं है कि तेल आज किस भाव से मिल रहा है।

Shri Humayun Kabir: If I am not allowed to make my submissions or to give my replies to hon. Member's complaints, I am helpless.... (*Interruptions*).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर मंत्री महोदय जवाब देना चाहते हैं तो क्या माननीय सदस्य उसे सुनेंगे भी नहीं। यह कैसे हो सकता है।

Shri Humayun Kabir: After I made a statement, my submission was this. In the months of May and June, there were certain difficulties and we have taken certain action. It is our responsibility to ensure that in every State, in every major installation sufficient supplies of petroleum products are available. We have seen to it that the stocks have reached a certain stage; we have controlled the supply; we have controlled the movement. Actual distribution within the State is not the concern of the Government of India and the Ministry as such cannot do it. We have informed every State Government that if there is shortage in any installation or in any district and if they bring it to our notice, we shall try to see that it is immediately rectified. I wish to place before the House a few facts which will show that there could not be any shortage in any part. There might be local shortages here and there; but these figures will make the position absolutely clear. On the basis of consumption over the last year.... (*Interruptions*). If they do not allow me to finish, how can they know the facts. I must be allowed to finish.

Mr. Speaker: If they do not allow him to finish, I will pass on to the next question. They may have a discussion. I will allow a discussion. Shri Banerjee, next question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: If he is not prepared to put the next question.I call Mr. Hem Raj.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I submit in all humility that in U.P. it has become a rationed item.

Mr. Speaker: He should resume his seat. I have said that the hon. Members can have a discussion about it. I will allow it. That is all that I can do.... *(Interruptions)*.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It should be held early.

Mr. Speaker: I called on Mr. Banerjee to put his question. He did not put his question, but he is interrupting the proceedings. What is the point of order, when I have passed on to the next question. There is no point of order.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Sir, I would submit that if fantastically untrue replies are given in the House, it is the parliamentary practice everywhere in the world that the Members, not organised but spontaneously protest. For over 20 minutes, as for example yesterday, Member affer Member put supplementary questions, but the Minister does not give a reply. If fantastically untrue answers are given that there is no shortage in the country, there will be protests in the House.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Sir, I take very strong objection to these words. I myself made a statement with a view to setting out the facts.

Mr. Speaker: I have said that I will allow a discussion and I have passed on to another question now. Next question.

Indian Everest Expedition

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*64 **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Mohammed Koya:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Krishnapal Singh:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Heda:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian team which conquered the Everest has been properly rewarded; and

(b) if so, in what manner?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-4537/65].

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that the Punjab Government has assured some free land to those who have done this expedition?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes, Sir. The Punjab Government has promised some land to the members of the expedition. That is true.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know what steps the Government contemplate to take to encourage such expeditions to those peaks in Uttar Pradesh and other places which are still unconquered.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Every possible support and encouragement will be given to the mountaineering expeditions. As the statement shows, our mountaineers who have climbed Mount Everest were received as heroes and welcome was given to them in Delhi and in other parts of India and every encouragement will be given to such acts of valour wherever the men are to be found.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know whether any cash awards will also be given to those persons by the Central Government?

M. C. Chagla: We have not them cash awards. But they have been given gold medals; the Arjuna award will be given by the President, and the President has conferred other titles on them. There was also a free railway ticket, thanks to my hon. colleague, to travel anywhere in India for one month.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Is the Education Ministry satisfied with the contribution that has been made by the Mountaineering Institute at Darjeeling towards the success of this expedition and, if so, do they propose to open more such institutions in other parts of the country and, if so, where and when?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The Mountaineering Institute at Darjeeling has done a wonderful work, and the success of the Mount Everest expedition is largely due to their work. The opening of fresh institutions is not contemplated at present.

Shri D. C. Sharma: There has been an outcry in the country that some elementary kind of mountaineering should be made compulsory in all schools and colleges of India. May I know if the Government of India has heard of that and what action is the Government going to take in that regard?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Unfortunately there are not mountains in every university in India. But any student from any university who is interested in mountaineering can join the Darjeeling Institute and get training.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ने ऐसा इन्तजाम किया है कि यह पर्वतारोहण दल विभिन्न यूनिवर्सिटीज में जा कर के अपने अनुभव को बतलाये और हिन्दुस्तान के बच्चों को बतलाये कि कैसे पर्वतों पर चढ़ा जाता है।

Shri M. C. Chagla: That is a very interesting suggestion. I will certainly see what can be done about it.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि एवरेस्ट पर उन लोगों ने जो विजय प्राप्त की उस पर कुल कितना खर्च हुआ और उस में से विदेशी मुद्रा कितनी है।

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have got the figures. The total expenditure was Rs. 7,50,000, and the foreign exchange component was Rs. 1 lakh.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know or may I ask what these Everesters are supposed to have done for the country or the nation that they are so being lionised which any public servant performing his duty does not do at his post?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am surprised at this question. These brave young men have created two world records. For the first time in the history of mountaineering, as far as Mount Everest is concerned, a team reached the summit on four occasions. That is the first world record. The second world record is, for the first time in the history of these expeditions, three men at the same time were on the summit. I think we should be very proud of them.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether this Mountaineering Institute is self-sufficient in providing instruments like oxygen units and others if they want to undertake a bigger programme as the Minister now said, and may I know whether any programme is there to have better facilities such as the provision of all the instruments so that more people could have training in mountaineering?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am glad to tell the House that much of the equipment was manufactured in India itself. Excepting the Eiderdown butane gas oxygen equipment, the entire equipment used by the expedition was indigenous, manufactured mostly by our ordnance factories.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : एवरेस्ट अभियान में सफलता प्राप्त करने वाले इन पर्वता-

पर्वतारोहियों को संसद के सभी पक्षों के सदस्यों की ओर से क्या शिक्षा मंत्री जी बधाई पहुंचाने की कृपा करेंगे ?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Certainly I shall convey to these young men the congratulations of this House.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : संसार के सबसे ऊंचे पर्वत शिखर पर पहुंचने वाले इन वीरों का सम्मान क्या शत्रु सेना पर विजय प्राप्त करने वाले वीरों के समान किया जाएगा ?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि पर्वत पर चढ़ने वालों के लिए साढ़े सात लाख रुपया खर्च किया गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस से देश को क्या लाभ होगा, क्या सेना में बढ़ती होगी, क्या देश की सेना मजबूत हो जाएगी, क्या सड़कें बन जाएंगी, या नहरें खुद जाएंगी, या अन्न का उत्पादन बढ़ जाएगा, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इन से देश का कौन सा भला होगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो शास्त्री जी का सजेशन था कि सब मेम्बरान की तरफ से उनको मुबारकबाद दिया जाए, उनमें से दो नाम काट दिए जाएं।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैंने तो निवेदन किया है कि मौलिक रूप से इन लोगों के इस काम से देश को कौन सा लाभ होगा ?

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether it is a fact that this mountaineering institute in Darjeeling has given any expansion plan to the Education Ministry and it has not been accepted so far? If the answer is in the affirmative, what are the reasons?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am not aware of any such extension programme having been submitted.

तारोहियों
सूचित रूप से सम्मानित

और पुरस्कृत करने के लिए क्या गृह-मंत्री राष्ट्रपति को सलाह देंगे कि इन लोगों को पद्म भूषण या पद्म श्री से विभूषित किया जाए ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह सजेशन पहले आ गया है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes, Sir; in the statement, it is mentioned.

शिक्षा मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन

*65. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :
श्री म० प्र० यादव :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री किन्दर लाल :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री मुहम्मद कोया :
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री हेमराज :
श्री राम हरख यादव :
श्री दलजीत सिंह :
श्री हो० चं० शर्मा :
श्री के० जी० नायक :
श्री हेडा :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :
श्री बृजराज सिंह :
श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा :
श्री डारिया :
श्री प्रभात झा :
श्री वासुदेवन नायर :
श्री कपूर सिंह :
श्री गुलशन :
श्री सांवली :

श्री नरसिम्हा रेड्डी :
महाराजकुमार विजय आनन्द :

क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) श्रीनगर में जून के प्रथम सप्ताह में हुए शिक्षा मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में क्या-क्या महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय किये गये और क्या उनके विवरण की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ;

(ख) अध्यापक निर्वाचन क्षेत्र समाप्त करने के निर्णय को कार्यरूप देने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है और कब तक उसे कार्यरूप दिया जायेगा ;

(ग) श्री वी० के० आर० वी० राव के इस सुझाव पर कि अध्यापकों की वेतन बढ़ाने की मांग पर एक आयोग नियुक्ति किया जाये, सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और समस्या का हल किस प्रकार किया जाना है ; और

(घ) कालिजों में दाखले की आयु 16 वर्ष से बढ़ा कर 17 वर्ष करने के बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) : (क) से (घ). विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। **[पुस्तकालय में रखा गया —देखिये संख्या एल० डी—4538/65]**

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : सभा पटल पर जो विवरण रखा गया है उसमें यह बतलाया गया है कि जो सिफारिशें मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में की गयी थी उनको केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास भेज दिया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इन तीन महीनों में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या उन पर विचार किया है, और यदि हां, तो इन सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने की दिशा में कदम उठाने में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The suggestions are under the constant consideration of the ministry. To the extent that they can be implemented they have been implemented. To the extent that the implementation depends on the future, necessary action is being taken.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : इस विवरण में बतलाया गया है कि शिक्षा मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में सुझाव दिया गया था कि अखिल भारतीय शिक्षा सेवा की स्थापना की जाए, जिस पर मंत्री महोदय ने जोर दिया था कि इसका काम शीघ्र होना चाहिए। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि राज्य सरकारों की ओर से इस सम्बन्ध में कोई विवरण आ चुके हैं और इस की स्थापना की शीघ्रता की दिशा में क्या किया जा रहा है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As the House knows, the Rajya Sabha adopted a resolution unanimously for the constitution of the Indian Educational Service. After the education ministers' conference, the Secretaries of the various ministries sat down to work out the details. There has not been complete agreement. But we have impressed upon the States the necessity for an early implementation of the constitution of the Indian Educational Service. Certain details have to be worked out. But I may assure the House that I am most anxious that this service should be set up as soon as possible.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: With reference to recommendation No. VI, that special attention should be paid to the spread of education in the backward areas whether they are in the so-called advanced States or backward States, I would like to know what specific steps have been taken to implement this particular recommendation which is, to my mind, the most important one?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have represented to the Planning Commission that one of the important

necessities that has got to be satisfied in the field of education is the removal of inequalities in whatever sphere inequalities lie, and one most important inequality is as between State and State and within the State between one part of the State and another part. We have asked for special funds from the Planning Commission. It all depends on what money we get from the Planning Commission for the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Shri Ranga: Sir, if we get answers like this I think even this one full hour would be enough for only two questions. They themselves take so much time in delivering miniature speeches.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Sir, while putting my supplementary I wanted to know the specific steps. I wanted to know whether the rules and regulations regarding grants have been relaxed for these backward areas or not. I wanted to know the specific steps taken by the Education Ministry, leave aside the Planning Commission. This is no answer, that money has been asked for from the Planning Commission and if the Planning Commission will accept their request then something will be done. This is a conditional answer whereas I want a specific answer.

Shri M. C. Chagla: No step can be taken without money. I must get money either from the Finance Ministry direct or, after the sanction by the Planning Commission, from the Finance Ministry.

Shri Ranga: It is all one Government.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether this Conference considered specifically the question of upgrading the emoluments and living conditions of teachers at all levels; if so, with what results?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The Conference considered this and, as the statement points out, it came to the unanimous decision that as far as the salaries of teachers are concerned it must be looked upon as a non-plan expenditure, but to the extent teachers require special qualifications it may be included in the plan.

Shri S. C. Samanta: In the statement, on page 8, under Item No. XII it is said that there is shortage of teachers in science and mathematics. May I know from the hon. Minister whether in the training institutes that are existent in the country such teachers are being trained?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes, particular emphasis is being placed in our regional teacher training institutes to train teachers in the subjects of mathematics and science.

Shri P. C. Borooah: The Conference took note of the acute shortage of trained teachers in the country whereas the Director of Employment and Training, Delhi, advises: "choose any profession but teaching" based on the long list of unemployed trained teachers registered with the Employment Exchanges. May I know how this paradoxical situation arises?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Unfortunately, there is also surplus of teachers in Kerala. We cannot always persuade a State to take teachers from other States. But we do try to remedy this inequality, where there is surplus in some States and there is tremendous shortage in others. There is the difficulty of language, difficulty of getting States to accept teachers from other States and so on.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: In view of the hardship caused to students going from one part of the country to another seeking admissions, may I know whether any steps are being taken, or will be taken, in the near future to bring about some co-ordination and uniformity in the period of education required for the completion of the course from the primary to the degree course and also to put an end to the heavy capitation fee that is existing in the country today?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes, Sir. We are taking steps with regard to both the suggestions made by the hon. lady

Member, about the uniformity of standard of secondary education and the question of capitation fees.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : इस स्टेटमैंट को देखने से यह पता चलता है कि राज्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में इस बात पर भी बहस हुई थी कि वाइस चांसलरों की आयु सीमा क्या रक्खी जाय और उनका चुनाव कैसे हो। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि राज्य मंत्रियों की तरफ से इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कोई सुझाव आया था या नहीं और अगर आया था तो वह क्या था ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: There is no unanimity on that subject. One view is that there should be an age limit. That was the view of the model committee appointed by the University Grants Commission. The other view is that you may get very good Vice-Chancellors even after the age of 65. Some of Vice-Chancellors now functioning are over 70 or even 75 and they are doing exceedingly well. So, there is no unanimity on the question of age limit for Vice-Chancellors.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know whether it is not a fact that the poor standard of education arises out of the fact that the teachers who actually go for training are those who have knocked at every door and failed to secure employment and that is why we get much poor stuff even among trained teachers. How does Government propose to remedy this situation?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Unless we improve the emoluments of the teachers, the noble profession of teaching will not receive the recruits which it should. Therefore, the first thing is to improve their emoluments, conditions and status. We are trying to do it.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: While arrangements are being made for training teachers who run Government schools, may I know if arrangements are afoot to see that teachers of private schools are also trained?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes, Sir. Even the private schools will not get grants unless they attain certain standards. The idea is to have trained teachers for both Government as well as private schools.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Is the Government providing money for that also?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We give aid to the State Governments.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इंडियन यूनियन एक राज्य है लेकिन यहां से 12 मील पर स्थित गाजियाबाद में, यहां दिल्ली में इंटरमीडिएट टीचर्स को जो तनख्वाह मिलती है, उसकी आधी तनख्वाह वहां गाजियाबाद के इंटरमीडिएट के टीचर्स को मिलती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह डिस्पैरिटी कब दूर की जायेगी ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: It is very unfortunate that disparity is there. But, as my hon. friend knows, education is a State subject. So, we could only persuade the State Governments to improve the salaries of teachers.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: I would suggest that Starred Question No. 86 may also be taken up.

Mr. Speaker: It is too late. We are almost at the end of the question.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अभी मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया कि टीचर्स की तनख्वाह के बारे में उनके साथ न्याय किया जायेगा। हमारे संविधान में लिखा हुआ है कि हर एक के साथ सामाजिक न्याय किया जायेगा। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के टीचर्स को ज्यादा तनख्वाह देते हैं और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के टीचर्स को कम तनख्वाह देते हैं जिसमें कि उनमें बहुत अधिक असन्तोष है। चूंकि उनके साथ संविधान के अनुसार सामाजिक न्याय नहीं होता है इसलिए क्या मंत्री महोदय इसका निराकरण करेंगे ताकि स्टेट्स के टीचर्स और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट्स के टीचर्स की तनख्वाहों में कोई फर्क न रहे ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am sorry, I have already answered that question. We are constantly pressing on the State Governments the necessity for increasing the salaries of teachers, and many States have already done so.

श्री बड़े : इस सवाल के पार्ट डी० में यह पूछा गया था :—

(d) The decision taken to raise the age of admission in colleges from 16 years to 17 years?

इस पार्ट डी० का जो उत्तर दिया गया है उसमें यह कहा गया है :—

(घ)

"कालिजों में दाखिले की आयु बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में सुझाव दिया।"

शिक्षा मंत्रियों के इस सम्मेलन में यह निर्णय भी किया गया :—

"विद्यार्थियों में अनुशासनहीनता और दुर्व्यवहार के लिये कुछ फिल्मों को भी जिम्मेदार ठहराया गया । इस बात पर जोर दिया गया कि इस दृष्टिकोण से फिल्मों को सख्ती से सेंसर किया जाना चाहिए ।"

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो सिफारिशें वहां पर की गई हैं उन पर कुछ ऐक्शन लेने वाले हैं और यह दाखिले की आयु बढ़ाने और फिल्मों को सख्ती से सेंसर करने वाले हैं ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Universities are autonomous institutions. We have already conveyed to them our view that the age limit should be preferably 17 plus, and certainly not below 16. We cannot compel the universities to do so; it is for them to do it. With regard to the other question, it comes under the portfolio of my hon. friend, the Minister of Information and Broadcasting. It is not within my purview to put any ban on films.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether the decision or suggestion to raise the age of admission from 16 to 17 is necessitated by a change in the pre-university schooling period or considerations of mental age?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Our view is that no one should enter a university unless he has attained certain maturity, and we feel that it is a great mistake to send students to the universities who are below the age of 17. Therefore, we got our secondary school period so arranged that the student may complete 11 or 12 years at the secondary school stage and attain the age of 17 to be fit enough to enter the University.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Is it not a fact that the higher secondary education at the moment is only for 11 years and that the age of school leaving is 16 years and, if so, why is it that this recommendation is being put forward that the age of entry in the University should be 17 years and not 16 years? What is the student expected to do between the age of 16 and 17 years?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The idea is that the period for study in secondary schools should be 12 years. At present it is only 11 years. The target that we are aiming at is 12 years and when that target is reached, the admission will be at the age of 17 years. At present, as the hon. lady Member pointed out, we have accepted 16 years as the minimum.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इस सम्मेलन द्वारा एक सिफारिश में यह कहा गया है कि चूंकि विद्यार्थियों को फालतू समय बहुत रहता है इसलिये उनमें अनुशासनहीनता आती है और यह आवश्यक है कि उनको समाज सेवा के कार्यों में लगाया जाय । इस सिफारिश के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या किया है और क्या उसने उन्हें समाज सेवा के कार्यों में लगाने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have the schemes for extra-curricular activities and also the schemes for employing the students in social work during vacations. We are actually pursuing these schemes so that there should be less indiscipline among the University students.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: One of the recommendations of this Conference was about the standardisation of text-books. May I know whether the standardisation of text-books will be limited only to secondary standard or it will cover the University education also and what will be the responsibility of the States and the Centre to coordinate the activities in future?

Shri M. C. Chagla: At present, our target is to prepare text-books for secondary schools and we have persuaded the States to accept text-books and get them translated into regional languages with necessary adaptations. As far as the colleges are concerned, I might repeat that the Universities are autonomous and so we can not prepare text-books for the Universities.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : कुलपतियों के चुनाव में राजनीति प्रमुख होती जा रही है। और उनकी शिक्षा सम्बन्धी योग्यता भी पीछे हटती चली जा रही है। क्या इस सम्बन्ध में भी शिक्षा मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में विचार किया गया यदि हां तो उस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय लिया गया ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I impressed upon the Ministers present in the Conference that unless you have proper Vice-Chancellors selected, no University can function properly. But the appointment of Vice-Chancellors is not in the hands of this Ministry except in the case of Central Universities. I am responsible for the appointment of Vice-Chancellors to only Central Universities and not the State Universities.

भारतीय वैज्ञानिक

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*66. { **श्री हेम बरुआ** :
श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री वारियर :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों को दूसरे देशों के वैज्ञानिकों की तुलना में कम वेतन और कम सुविधायें मिलती है, जिसके कारण वे अच्छा काम नहीं कर पाते ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उनकी सेवा की शर्तों में सुधार करने का है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री म० क० चागला) : (क) और (ख). विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जा रहा है ।

विवरण

(क) दूसरे देशों में वैज्ञानिकों को दिये जाने वाले वेतनों के सम्बन्ध में हमारे पास कोई खास जानकारी नहीं है । फिर भी वैज्ञानिकों के पूल के लिए विचार किए जाने वाले उम्मीदवारों की जांच से यह मालूम होगा कि भारत के वैज्ञानिकों की अपेक्षा दूसरे देशों के वेतन, विशेषत: अमरीका, ब्रिटेन तथा पश्चिमी जर्मनी में, बहुत ज्यादा है । फिर भी यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि भारत के वैज्ञानिक केवल पर्याप्त वेतन तथा अन्य सुविधाओं की कमी के कारण अच्छा काम नहीं कर रहे है । उन में से बहुत से कुछ कठिनाइयों के बावजूद काफी अच्छा काम कर रहे है ।

(ख) भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों की सेवा-शर्तों में सुधार सम्बन्धी प्रश्न समय समय पर सरकार के सामने आया है और सरकार ने इस बारे में कई कदम उठाये भी है जैसे कि उनके वेतन स्तर बढ़ाना, पारंगत वैज्ञानिकों की वैज्ञानिक संस्थाओं के अध्यक्ष-पद पर

नियुक्ति, योग्यता के आधार पर पदोन्नति तथा वैज्ञानिक कर्मचारियों को अधिक वेतन वृद्धि, विदेशों में काम करने वाले अच्छे भारतीय युवक वैज्ञानिकों का खपाने के लिए अधिकार पत्र बनाना, अनुसंधान करने के लिए मेधा-निधन वैज्ञानिकों को वित्तीय सहायता आदि ।

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if the attention of Government is drawn to an article in the Illustrated Weekly of India entitled "Why Indian Students remain in the U.S." wherein the writer has said that she met an Indian scientist in the U.S.A. who said that he could consider coming to India provided the salary of the scientists in India is raised to the level of that given to a State Governor at least and, if so, what is the reaction of Government to this suggestion made by some of our scientists abroad?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have raised the salaries of the scientists. They compare favourably with other salaries and I do not think it is right to say that our scientists do not come back from abroad. They have come back much less salary and I am very happy to say that a scientists in the United Kingdom has thrown up a lucrative job in order to come and serve in our laboratories.

Shri Hem Barua: The hon. Minister assured us that he would make an offer to Dr. Narlikar to come back to India. May I know whether the offer has been made to him and, if so, what is his response?

Shri M. C. Chagla: When he came here, I had a long talk with him and I felt that in the interest of Indian scientists he should continue at Cambridge for a year or more. He has given me an assurance that when he has finished this research work, he will come and serve the motherland.

Shri Hem Barua *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over. According to rules, if a question cannot be reached during the question hour, it cannot be taken up in the House; it is only the Minister who can offer voluntarily to answer it if he feels that it is necessary in public interest; I cannot compel him; if the request comes from the Minister, I shall allow.

Shri Hem Barua: I have requested the Minister.

Mr. Speaker: Why are you requesting the Minister? If he makes a request, I have no objection to allowing it.

Shri Hem Barua: He has made a request to you.

Mr. Speaker: No, he has not. Mr. Limaye.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

गृह मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन

*617. श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री क० मा० तिवारी :
श्री प्र० र० चक्रवर्ती :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :
श्री म० मा० शिवालंकार :
श्री श्रीनारायण दास :
श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह :
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :
श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा :
श्री राम हरख यादव :
श्री किन्दर लाल :
श्री नंदल प्रभाकर :
श्री हेमराज :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री बृजराज सिंह :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री बड़े :
श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :
श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण :
श्री बासप्पा :
श्रीमती रेणुका बड़कटकी :
श्री रामपुरे :
श्री जं० ब० सिं० बिष्ट :
श्री श० ना० चतुर्वेदी :
श्री दे० द० पुरी :
श्री दाजी :
श्री दलजीत सिंह :
श्री पें० वेंकटासुब्बया :
श्री बागड़ी :
श्री हे० वी० कोजलगी :
श्री श्यामलाल सर्राफ :
श्री कृष्णपाल सिंह :
डा० महादेव प्रसाद :
श्री लिंग रेड्डी :
श्रीमती शारदा मुकर्जी :
श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :
श्री रा० बरुआ :
श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी :
श्री हिम्मतसिंहका :
श्री हरि विष्णु कामत :
श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्री कनकसबै :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जून के पहले सप्ताह में सब राज्यों के गृह मंत्रियों की एक बैठक दिल्ली में हुई थी

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें कौन-कौन से मुख्य निर्णय किये गये;

(ग) क्या सीमा सुरक्षा दल के प्रश्न पर भी विचार किया गया था ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसमें किये गये निर्णयों की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) उसमें आंतरिक सुरक्षा, नागरिक सुरक्षा तथा सीमा सुरक्षा के उपायों को मजबूत करने के बारे में निर्णय किये गए थे ।

(ग) जी, हां ।

(घ) यह निर्णय किया गया कि अंतरराष्ट्रीय सीमा क्षेत्रों की सुरक्षा के लिये तैनात पुलिस-दल को भारत सरकार के नियंत्रण के अधीन कर दिया जाय और उसके लिये केन्द्र में एक उपयुक्त प्रशासकीय संगठन बनाया जाय । यह संगठन संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के साथ, लगातार घनिष्ट सम्पर्क बनाये रखेगा ।

Entrance Fees to Technical Colleges

*68. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri D. J. Naik:
Shri Basappa:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many Engineering and Technical Colleges have started demanding entrance fees ranging from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 5,000 from the students seeking admission;

(b) whether capitation fees are openly demanded in the prospectus;

(c) whether it is also a fact that with the exception of the four institutes of technology, almost all Engineering Colleges are guided by "extraneous influences"; and

(d) the steps taken to discourage these practices?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Except for seven private Engineering Colleges in Mysore State no other colleges are known to be seeking donation fees from students.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

(d) Government is considering the report of a fact-finding Committee which has made certain recommendations on the functioning of the colleges in Mysore State that are levying Capitation fees.

Migration from East Pakistan

*69. **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the inflow of refugees from East Pakistan has of late registered a rise; and

(b) if so, whether Government have ascertained the causes thereof and taken up the matter with the Pakistani authorities?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) The daily average of influx of migrants from East Pakistan during the first quarter of 1965 was 790. After the introduction of restrictions on entry into India, which came into effect from 1st April, 1965, the daily average has fallen appreciably. The daily average of influx for the months of April to July 1965 is 204. The influx in recent months has been fairly steady and the variations are only of a minor nature.

(b) the question does not arise.

Haldia Refinery

*70. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Warior:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Heda:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Shri Ragunath Singh:
Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether negotiations with foreign firms for the setting-up of Haldia refinery have been concluded; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kubir): (a) and (b). No, Sir, discussions are continuing.

मद्य निषेध

*71. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल :
श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :

श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :
रामेश्वर टांटिया :
श्री म० चं० सामन्त :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री दाजी :
श्रीमती विमला देवी :
श्री मुरलीधर झंवा :
श्री वासुदेव :
श्री सेजिवान :
श्री तन सिंह :
श्री कपूर सिंह :
श्री सालंकी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 10 मार्च, 1965 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 376 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मद्य-निषेध जांच समिति की रिपोर्ट पर निर्णय करने के संबंध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) रिपोर्ट के बारे में किन-किन राज्यों ने अपनी राय भेज दी है तथा उनका सारांश क्या है ; और

(ग) इस मामले में अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक किये जाने की आशा है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) और (ग). मद्य-निषेध जांच समिति की रिपोर्ट पर राज्य सरकारों की सलाह से सक्रिय विचार किया जा रहा है और आशा है कि निकट भविष्य में निर्णय कर लिये जायेंगे ।

(ख) पश्चिम बंगाल, बिहार तथा मध्य प्रदेश की सरकारों से उनकी राय विस्तार से प्राप्त हो गई है । मद्रास, महाराष्ट्र, मैसूर तथा गुजरात की सरकारों से और अधिक प्रमुख सिफ़ारिशों पर राय प्राप्त हुई है ।

Education Commission

*72. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**
Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Hem Raj:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Kindar Lal:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 233 on the 3rd March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether any interim report has since been submitted by the Education Commission;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Pakistani Infiltrants

*73. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Bade:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Brij Raj Singh:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of illegal **Pakistani** Infiltrants in **Assam, West Bengal,**

Tripura and other border areas in India;

(b) the action taken during the past four months to deport them; and

(c) how many were deported during the above period?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): (a) At the end of June 1965, the number of such infiltrants was about—

Assam	1,26,000
Tripura	2,000
Rajasthan	156

West Bengal—The number is still undetermined.

In other areas on the Pakistan border, there is no problem of any significance.

(b) and (c). During the four months—February to May, 1965—7,299 Pakistani infiltrants were deported under the Foreigners Act, 1946.

Uniform Pattern of Education and Text Books

*74. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri N. P. Yadav:
Shri Basappa:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any efforts have been made to have a uniform pattern of education and text books throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the results achieved in this regard?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Efforts have been made in the following directions:

(i) Orientation of elementary schools to the basic pattern;

(ii) Reorganisation of Secondary schools on the basis of the recommendations made by the Secondary Education Commission;

(iii) Reorganisation of Higher Education on the basis of the University Education Commission's Report;

(iv) Setting up of an organization under the National Council of Educational Research and Training to prepare model text books for the School stage.

(c) A fair amount of progress has been achieved in all these directions although a rigid uniformity was not attempted nor could it be achieved due to administrative and financial difficulties. The text books are under preparation and the State Ministers' Conference has agreed to adopt them by translation into regional languages.

त्रिभाषा सूत्र

*75. **श्री बड़े :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय
श्री बृजराज सिंह :
श्री अ० ना० विद्यालंकार :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री ह० च० सोय :
श्री सोलंकी :
श्री नरसिम्हा रेड्डी :
श्री बासप्पा :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को त्रिभाषा सूत्र लागू करने के लिये लिखा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर विभिन्न राज्यों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री म० क० छागला) : (क) त्रिभाषा फार्मूला को अमल में लाए जाने पर बराबर विचार हो रहा है। राज्य के मुख्य मंत्रियों तथा केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों की बैठक फरवरी, 1965 में हुई थी, जिसने त्रिभाषा फार्मूला के कार्य पर फिर से विचार किया और निर्णय किया कि इसे पूरी तरह से और प्रभावकारी ढंग से अमल में लाया जाना चाहिए। यह निर्णय भारत सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को भेज दिया है।

(ख) राज्यों ने साधारण तौर पर फार्मूला स्वीकार कर लिया है और स्थानीय परिस्थितियों के अनुसार कुछ संशोधन तथा व्याख्याओं के साथ इसे प्रारम्भ कर दिया है।

Redress of Public Grievances

*76. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
Shri Laxmi Dass:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 666 on the 31st March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision regarding bringing into existence any machinery for the redress of public grievances analogous to the institution of Scandinavian Ombudsman;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) A Committee of the Special Consultative Group of M.Ps. under the chairmanship of the Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs is examining the question of a machinery for the redress of citizens' grievances at the Centre. The feasibility of an Ombudsman type institution for this country is being gone into in that connection, along with the related question of rationalising and extending the system of administrative tribunals.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Integration of Aligarh University Students

*77. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartiy:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to bring about a cultural and emotional integration of Muslim and Hindu students residing in the University hostels in Aligarh University;

(b) the efforts being made to curb the activities of communal reactionary organisations among the students, teachers, provosts, proctors, wardens of this University and to promote a healthy secular outlook among them; and

(c) the steps being taken to cut down to a minimum the period when the constitution of the University will be in abeyance?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). Consequent upon the promulgation of the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1965, the Executive Council of the University has been reconstituted with effect from 7th June, 1965. The new Executive Council is expected to go into the various problems facing the University and to take necessary steps to bring about cultural and emotional integration as well as the eradication of communal and reactionary elements in the University.

(c) A Bill in replacement of the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1965 has already been introduced in the Parliament. Long-term legislation will be brought forward as soon as possible, after the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill is passed by the Parliament.

Aligarh Muslim University

*78. **Shri R. S. Pandey:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri N. P. Yadab:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Bade:
Shri Brij Raj Singh:
Shri Mohammed Koya:
Shri Krishnapal Singh:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri P. R. Patel:
Shri Parashar:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have settled the affairs of the Aligarh University and normal functioning of the Institution has since been resumed; and

(b) whether any changes have been made in the administrative set-up of the University?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). After carefully considering the various factors which culminated in the disturbances that took place in the campus of the Aligarh Muslim University on the 25th April, 1965, the Government came to the conclusion that immediate measures to bring about normalcy in the University were necessary. Accordingly, the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1965 was promulgated on the 20th May, 1965.

The Executive Council of the University has been reconstituted with effect from the 7th June, 1965 in terms of the Ordinance and the Court is also being reconstituted soon.

The University has reopened with the first batch of students commencing work on the 16th August, 1965. Students of the various classes will start work according to a phased programme over the period 16th August, 1965 to 1st September, 1965.

New Set-up for Delhi

*79. **Shri Warior:**
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Kachhavaiya:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Mohammed Koya:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Laxmi Dass:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken regarding the future political set-up of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4539/65].

Arrest of Pakistani Spies

*80. **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Bade:
Shri Brij Raj Singh:
Shri P. L. Barupal:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pakistani spies arrested in different parts of the country after Parliament adjourned last, State-wise;

(b) whether any clue to Pakistani intentions against our country could be made out from these arrests;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some pretty Pakistani girls were also apprehended while functioning as spies; and

(d) if so, the broad details about their activities as spies?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) State-wise figures are:—

Punjab	2
West Bengal	1
Jammu & Kashmir	3

(b) No specific clue to Pakistani intentions against our country could be had from the arrested persons.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Official Languages Act

*81. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Mohammed Koya:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Basappa:
Shri Kanakasabai:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to amend the Official Languages Act to provide for the continued use of English—on the lines of the late Shri Nehru's assurances—has been examined; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been decided to bring forward in the current Session of the Parliament a bill to amend the Official Languages Act 1963.

Ministers' Tours abroad in inter-session period

*82. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:

Shri D. J. Naik:
Shrimati Renuka Ray:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Mohammed Koya:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Karni Singhji:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Krishnapal Singh:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Ministers, including Ministers of State went out of India during the period after the termination of the last Session till the beginning of the current Session;

(b) if so, what was their number, the names of the countries visited and the purposes for which the visits were undertaken; and

(c) the expenditure incurred in each case including the foreign exchange component?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

शेख अब्दुल्ला

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री सिद्ध चरण शुक्ल :
श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय :
श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :
श्री वा० चं० शर्मा :
श्री लोकेश्वरी सिन्हा :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
डा० श्रीनिवासन :
*83. श्री परमशिवन
श्री दलजीत सिंह :
श्री अब्दुल गनी गोनी :
श्री समनानी :
श्री पं० वेंकटा सुब्बया :
श्री लक्ष्मी दास :
श्री राम हरख यादव :
डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिंघवी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने शेख अब्दुल्ला की राष्ट्र-विरोधी गतिविधियों को अच्छे प्रकार जानते हुए भी उन्हें इतनी सुविधायें क्यों दी है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस नीति के विरोध में कुछ पत्र और ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुए है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) शेख अब्दुल्ला को केवल ऐसी सुविधाएं ही दी गई है जो इस बात को देखते हुए कि वे किस प्रकार का जीवन बिताने के आदी है, उन्हें उचित आराम के साथ रहने देने के लिये आवश्यक है ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) सरकार के विचार में शेख अब्दुल्ला को दी गई सुविधाएं आवश्यकता से अधिक नहीं है ।

M.Ps. from Jammu and Kashmir

*84. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 240 on the 3rd March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government have received the decisions from the Jammu

and Kashmir Government on the several connected points in regard to the question of holding direct elections to Parliament from the State; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

गांधी जी की हत्या के बारे में जांच

*85. **श्री बड़े :**
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बृजराज सिंह :
श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह :
श्री राम हरख यादव :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाठक आयोग ने इस कथन की जांच पूरी करली है कि कुछ व्यक्तियों को महात्मा गांधी की हत्या करने की योजना की पहले से जानकारी थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो जांच का क्या परिणाम रहा ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Pay Scales of Teachers

*86. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of raising the scale of pay for teachers at different levels throughout the country and making it uniform has been taken up with the State Governments;

(b) if so, the reaction of the State Governments; and

(c) the progress made, if any?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). The Government of India have been impressing upon the State Governments to improve the emoluments and service conditions of teachers at all stages, as well as their qualifications. Government of India have also stressed the need to remove disparities between the emoluments of teachers in aided schools and those in Government schools. The matter was also discussed at the Education Ministers' Conference held in June, 1965. The Conference was unanimously of the opinion that there was urgent need for raising the emoluments of teachers; that it would not be possible to meet the additional expenditure involved from resources of the States alone. It was also agreed that the efforts made so far by making small, almost token, provisions in the plan for this purpose had proved to be inadequate and that the increase in the emoluments of the teachers (not related to any specific new programme of reorientation etc. to improve efficiency as a teacher) should be treated as normal expenditure in the non-Plan sector. The money required for

this programme will have to be found by the resources of the State and by special Central aid as non-Plan expenditure.

This matter will be further examined on receipt of proposals from any of the State Governments.

Peace and Security Position in Assam

*87. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether he visited Assam and other border areas in early July this year to study the peace and security position in the border State, including the situation posed by illegal Pak infiltrants;

(b) if so, the results of his study; and

(c) the steps contemplated to be taken in regard to the various problems threatening the peace and security of that border State?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): (a) Yes, Sir. I visited Assam, Tripura and Manipur from the 24th to 26th June, 1965 and not in July.

(b) and (c). It is not possible to refer to all the problems of this region and the measures envisaged to deal with them. My visit and discussions naturally related to steps to tighten up internal security, prevent Pakistani infiltration, combat activities of hostile Nagas and strengthen the security and police forces to meet possible threats.

Kairon Murder Case

*88. **Shri R. S. Pandey:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Bade:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Brij Raj Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri H. V. Koujalgi:
Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri P. H. Bheel:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri P. L. Barupal:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation have completed their investigation into the reports of the police party who chased and captured Sucha Singh in Nepal, the prime suspect required in connection with the case of murder of Pratap Singh Kairon, late Chief Minister of Punjab;

(b) whether there is a proposal to take over the investigations of the Kairon murder case from the State Government; and

(c) the present progress of police investigations in the case of assassination of Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon and the extradition proceedings against Sucha Singh from Nepal?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) The Central Bureau of Investigation is not conducting any investigation in this respect.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Three suspects have been arrested. One more suspect is still at large and all-out efforts are being made by Punjab Police to apprehend him. The extradition proceedings against Sucha Singh have not yet been completed.

Meeting of U.K. Journalist with Sheikh Abdullah

*89. **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Dr. P. Srinivasan:
Shri Paramasivan:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Mohammed Koya:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Gulshan:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a British Journalist Mr. Tom Stacey met Sheikh Abdullah without permission in Ootacamund in May last;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government against this gentleman;

(c) whether Mr. Stacey after his release from Indian custody, made a statement in London against the Indian Government of a perfidious nature; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to project a true picture of the incident for the British public?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) He was immediately arrested and subsequently deported to U.K.

(c) On his arrival in London, Mr. Stacey wrote articles and gave press interviews giving his version of the incident in which he tried to present himself in a favourable light and as an aggrieved party.

(d) The Indian High Commission in the United Kingdom put out the correct position by means of press releases and these had the desired effect.

Media for U.P.S.C. Examinations

*90. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Bade:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Brij Raj Singh
Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:
Shri H. V. Koujalgi:
Shri Basappa:
Shri J. B. S. Bist:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri P. G. Sen:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it has been decided to allow all the National Languages enumerated in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution to be used in the examinations conducted by the U.P.S.C.; and

(b) if so, when it will be enforced?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Government have accepted in principle that all the languages included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution should be permitted as alternative media for All India and higher Central Services examinations, in addition to English.

(b) The Scheme of examinations, timing and procedural aspects will be considered after ascertaining the views of the Union Public Service Commission.

Sanskrit Books

155. { **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey.

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for the purchase of Sanskrit Books for free distribution to Sanskrit Organisations or Scholars during 1964-65;

(b) the beneficiaries and recipients of these books and literature, State-wise, and cost of these books; and

(c) whether Government propose to introduce changes in the method of distribution to avoid misuse?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) No amount was separately allocated for purchase of books as such. However, books worth Rs. 71,500 were purchased.

(b) The books are being distributed as free gifts from Government of India to institutions included in the distribution list [*Placed in the Library. See* No. LT-4540/65].

(c) The Government of India are not aware of any misuse of the books distributed so far.

Fire Stations in Kerala

156 { **Shri A. V. Raghavan:**
Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish new Fire Stations in Kerala during 1965-66; and

(b) if so, where these will be established?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Civil Lines in Ernakulam

157. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken for the construction of Civil Lines at Ernakulam (Kerala); and

(b) when the construction work will begin?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) The site for Civil lines (i.e. quarters for Government Servants) has been fixed at Thrikkakara. It is proposed to construct 40 Type II (Duplex) and 20 Type III quarters at an estimated cost of Rs. 8:12 lakhs out of which Rs. 1:14 lakhs has been provided in the current year's Budget Estimates.

(b) It is expected that construction work will be taken up soon.

Cochin Development Authority

158. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the areas to be included in the jurisdiction of the Cochin Development Authority;

(b) the functions of the Authority;

(c) whether the non-official members are to be elected; and

(d) if so, the basis of their representation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) The formation of a Development Authority for the Cochin Region is under consideration. No final decision has been taken so far.

(b) to (d). The questions do not arise.

Detenus in Tihar Jail

159. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of detenus kept in Tihar Jail, New Delhi as on the 1st August, 1965;

(b) whether facilities like radio and language newspapers exist for these detenus;

(c) if not, whether Government have received any representations in this behalf;

(d) the action taken thereon;

(e) whether family allowances are paid to all the detenus kept in Tihar Jail; and

(f) the number of detenus getting family allowance?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) 41.

(b) Radio facilities have not been provided. The detenus are being supplied the following newspapers at present:—

English—the Statesman, the Indian Express, the Tribune, the Hindustan Times and the Times of India—(5).

Hindi—The Hindustan and the Nav Bharat—(2).

Urdu—the Milap (1).

(c) The detenus have made a request for one language daily but they have not specified any newspaper.

(d) No action has been taken yet.

(e) In deserving cases, subsistence allowance has been sanctioned for their families.

(f) Six.

Recruitment through Kerala Public Service Commission

160. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of candidates selected by the Kerala Public Service Commission and advised for recruitment during the year 1964-65 with reference to each district;

(b) the number out of them appointed with reference to each district; and

(c) the number of candidates whose appointments are pending?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) The number of candidates selected by the Kerala Public Service Commission and advised for recruitment during the year 1964-65 is 8148.

Information regarding the number of candidates selected and advised from each district is not available as lists of candidates on a district-wise basis are not maintained in the office of the Kerala Public Service Commission, except in the case of certain posts like teachers, copyists etc. Though candidates indicate their places of birth in the application forms, selections are not made with reference to places of birth or district. Even in the case of selections on district-wise basis, there is no restriction that a candidate should belong to the district he chooses, because discrimination on the basis of residence or place of birth is prohibited under Article 16(2) of the Constitution.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

School Teachers in Kerala

161. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Secondary School teachers in the Malabar region of Kerala who have not been paid their salaries at higher grade due to audit objections;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Director of Public Instruction, Kerala has found the claim for a higher grade genuine;

(c) whether his suggestion in this regard has been turned down by Government; and

(d) the reasons for discrimination in respect of teachers from the Malabar region of Kerala?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Sale of Obsolete text Books in Kerala

162. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether 90 tons of obsolete text books were sold in public auction by the Text Books Officer, Government of Kerala, Trivandrum in June, 1965;

(b) when these books were published and at what cost;

(c) the reasons for declaring these books as obsolete; and

(d) the amount realised in the auction?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

राजपत्र में प्रकाशित अधिसूचनायें

163. **श्री विश्राम प्रसाद** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन मास में भारतीय राजपत्र के भाग । में कितनी अधिसूचनायें केवल अंग्रेजी में प्रकाशित हुई हैं; और

(ख) जिन मंत्रालयों ने इन अधिसूचनाओं के हिन्दी रूपान्तर प्रकाशन के लिये नहीं भेजे क्या उन की गलती की ओर उन का ध्यान आकर्षित करने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) 2365 ।

(ख) भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन के लिये भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय को अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी दोनों भाषाओं में अधिसूचनायें भेजने की आवश्यकता की ओर मंत्रालयों का ध्यान पुनः आकृष्ट किया जा रहा है ।

Drilling of Oil Wells in Gujarat

164. Shri P. R. Patel: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of oil wells drilled in Kalol, Sanand, Julasan and Mehsana areas of Mehsana district in Gujarat and the results thereof;

(b) the number of wells under drilling in these areas; and

(c) the number of wells proposed to be drilled in these areas during 1965?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) So far 46 wells have been drilled in these areas. Out of these wells, 13 are oil producers, 6 gas producers, 8 dry and 17 are under testing; one has been abandoned; one is a structural well drilled for stratigraphic information.

(b) Four wells are under drilling.

(c) Four more wells are expected to be drilled by the end of 1965.

दिल्ली में रात्रि में गश्त लगाना

165. **श्री तन सिंह** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में रात के समय गश्त लगाने की प्रणाली में कुछ सुधार किये जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन का ब्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) यह काम कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) से (ग). दिल्ली पुलिस रात की गश्त की गाना पद्धति का

अनुसरण करती है और इस पद्धति को बदलने का कोई विचार नहीं है। हां, रात की गश्त को और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के लिये कुछ उपाय किये गए है अथवा करने का विचार है जो इस प्रकार है:—

(1) गश्ती गाड़ियों की संख्या बढ़ाना और उन्हें सर्च लाइट मुहैय्या कराना।

(2) कुछ प्रमुख थानों के इलाके में गश्तों की संख्या बढ़ाना।

Model Instructions for Councils

166. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to lay on the Table of the House the Model instructions issued for Conduct of Business of the Departmental|Regional|Office Council as referred to in para 16 of the Ministry's Annual Report, 1964-65?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): The model instructions for Conduct of Business of the Departmental, Regional and Office Councils have not yet been finalised.

Model Instructions for Councils

167. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to lay on the Table a copy of the model constitution of Departmental/Regional/Office Councils as referred to in para 16 of the Ministry's Annual Report for 1964-65?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): The Model Constitutions of the Departmental, Regional and Office Councils have not been finalised yet.

Monument near Bombay

168. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the island fortress of Janjira, off Murud in the Kolaba district, has been considered an archaeological monument worthy of preservation;

(b) whether it is a fact that these monuments are on the point of being lost due to neglect; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) to (c). The information is under collection and will be laid on the Table of the House when available.

भारत-अरब सम्बन्धों सम्बन्धी गोष्ठी

169. **श्री उटिया :**
श्री मरंडी :

क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री भारत-अरब सम्बन्धों सम्बन्धी गोष्ठी के बारे में 8 मार्च, 1965 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 740 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सम्पादकीय समिति ने विचार गोष्ठी की सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित करने में कोई प्रगति की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) : (क) और (ख). जी, हां।

विचार गोष्ठी द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों को अमल में लाने के लिये जो कार्यवाही की जानी है, उस के बारे में चर्चा करने के लिये संपादकीय समिति की बैठक 15 जून, 1965 को हुई। इस समिति के सुझावों को काहिरा में अरब लीग के महासचिवालय के पास पहुंचा दिया गया है, जिस ने सदस्य राज्यों से और आगे सिफारिशें की हैं।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कुश्ती प्रतियोगिता

170. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :**
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत ने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कुश्ती प्रतियोगिता में चौथा स्थान प्राप्त किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार कोई योजना बना रही है ताकि भारत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कुश्ती प्रतियोगिता में प्रथम स्थान प्राप्त कर सके; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस योजना का स्वरूप क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) जी नहीं, तीन अन्य देशों के साथ भारत को 10 वां स्थान प्राप्त हुआ था ।

(ख) और (ग). भारत में कुश्ती की कला के विकास की जिम्मेदारी मुख्य रूप से भारत के कुश्ती संघ की है । चैम्पियनशिप आयोजित करने, प्रशिक्षण शिविरों के आयोजन, उपस्कर खरीदने, टीमों को विदेशों में भेजने अथवा विदेशी टीमों को भारत में आने का निमंत्रण देने से संबंधित मंच से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों पर समुचित ध्यान दिया जाता है और जहां तक संभव और आवश्यक होता है वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है । इस के अतिरिक्त राष्ट्रीय खेल संस्थान, पटियाला में कुश्ती के प्रशिक्षक बनने के लिये व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षित किया जाता है ।

Socio-Economic Survey of NEFA

171. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Socio-Economic Survey of NEFA has of late been conducted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research; and

(b) if so, what are their main findings with regard to the progress made in NEFA in the socio-economic field since the formation of this administration?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) A survey is in progress.

(b) The Council has not yet submitted any report on their findings.

NEFA Administrative Reforms

172. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Shri J. B. S. Bist:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 625 on the 29th March, 1965 and state the action taken on the Ering Committee report on the NEFA Administrative Reforms?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): The Ering Committee's recommendations on formation of different bodies at the Village, Circle, District and Agency level are under examination.

The Committee has also made certain recommendations regarding the transfer of NEFA work to the Home Ministry, change of nomenclature of Frontier Divisions, establishment of NEFA Police etc.

Some progress has been achieved on these items as indicated below:

(a) *Administrative Machinery.*

NEFA work has been transferred to the Home Ministry with effect from 1st August 1965.

(b(*Change of nomenclature.*

All the five Frontier Divisions of NEFA will be known as Districts and the word 'Frontier' will be omitted.

The Political Officers will be known as Deputy Commissioners, Addl. Political Officers as Addl. Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Political Officers as Assistant Commissioners respectively.

This proposal has not yet finally been approved.

(c) *NEFA Police.*

The proposal is under active consideration.

Sapru Committee Report

173. **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri Heda:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendations of the Sapru Committee to bring Education on the Concurrent List;

(b) if so, whether Government consulted the State Governments in this regard; and

(c) the reaction of the State Governments to the proposal?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). The recommendation of the Sapru Committee to bring Education in the Concurrent List was referred to the State Governments and replies from eight of them have been received so far. The reaction of these Governments to the proposal is not favourable.

Car/Scooter Thefts in Delhi

174. **Shri R. S. Pandey:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Heda:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an abnormal increase in cases of lifting of cars and scooters in Delhi during the last two years;

(b) the number of cars and scooters stolen during the last two years and the number of those recovered; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) While there is a slight increase in the number of cases of lifting of cars, scooter thefts have gone up considerably during 1965.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4541/65].

Pak. Spy in Delhi

175. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1180 on the 5th May, 1965 regarding Pakistan Spy Ring in Delhi and state:

(a) the stage at which the trial of the two accused has reached; and

(b) the reasons for not prosecuting them under the Defence of India Act and Rules made thereunder?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Committal proceedings have been initiated in the Court of Additional District Magistrate, Delhi and are in progress.

(b) The two accused are being prosecuted under the Official Secrets

Acts, 1923, on the basis of the legal advice tendered to Government.

Education in Delhi

176. **Shri Warior:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Prabhat Kar:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that facilities for primary and secondary education in Delhi are inadequate; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to improve educational facilities in Delhi?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Teacher-Pupil Ratio in Colleges

177. **Shri Warior:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to improve the teacher-pupil ratio in Colleges during the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) whether there has been any improvement in this respect;

(c) if so, to what extent; and

(d) what further steps are proposed to be taken during the Fourth Plan in this regard?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The primary responsibility for improving the teacher-pupil ratio in the colleges tests with the universities and the State Governments. However, under the schemes for the introduction of the Three Year Degree Course in the Universities and development of post-graduate studies in selected disciplines in colleges during the Third Plan period, the University Grants Commission has been providing financial assistance for additional teaching staff with the object of improving the teacher-pupil ratio.

(b) On the whole, there has been no improvement in the teacher-pupil ratio during the last few years.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Further steps in this regard proposed to be taken during the Fourth Five Year Plan are yet to be finalised.

Requirements of Petroleum Products

178. **Shri Warior:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any detailed study regarding the requirements of petroleum products during the Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any programme for meeting the requirements of petroleum products during the Fourth Plan has been worked out; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In view of the restrictions imposed by the Defence of India Rules, it is not possible to disclose the estimated demand for individual products. However, the total demand for all the major products (except Bitumen) during each year of the Fourth Plan is estimated to be as follows:

	(Quantity: Million tons)
1966	16.2
1967	18.2
1968	21.1
1969	24.2
1970	26.9

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) It has been decided to increase the refining capacity to 25.60 million

tonnes per year by 1970 by establishing three more refineries at Madras, Haldia and at a location to be selected in North Western India.

लंका से वापस भारत भेजे गये भारतीय जन

179. **श्री स० चं० सामन्त :**
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री मुहम्मद कोया :

क्या **पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लंका से आने वाले भारतीय उद्भव के व्यक्तियों को बसाने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है;

(ख) ये व्यक्ति कहां कहां बसाये जा रहे हैं;

(ग) उन को अनुदान तथा सहायता देने के लिये सरकार ने क्या व्यवस्था की है; और

(घ) इस प्रयोजन के लिये कितनी धनराशि निर्धारित की गई है ?

पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री त्यागी): (क) से (घ). भारत लंका करार 1964 के अधीन भारतीय उद्भव के व्यक्तियों का देश वापिस लौटना अभी प्रारम्भ नहीं हुआ है । उन के पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था, सहायता अनुदान तथा अन्य सहायता विचाराधीन है ।

बरौनी तेल शोधक कारखाने के निकट पैट्रो-केमिकल उद्योग संगम

180. **श्री उटिया :**
श्री मरांडी :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :

क्या **पैट्रोलियम और रसायन** मंत्री बरौनी तेल शोधक कारखाने के निकट पैट्रो-कमिकल उद्योग संगम के बारे में 24 मार्च, 1965 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 552 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या योजना के मुख्य पहलुओं पर अब विचार किया जा चुका है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं तो यह कार्य कब तक पूरा होने की आशा है ?

पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री हुमायूं कबिर) : (क) और (ख). बरौनी पैट्रोकैमिकल योजनाओं की प्रावस्था-1 (Phse I) की जिस में बेंजीन, टाल्यूईन, साइक्लोहेक्सेन, ओ-जाइलीन और पी-जाइलीन को तैयार करना शामिल है, एक तकनीकी आर्थिक सम्भाव्य रिपोर्ट का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है और उस की संवीक्षा की जा रहा है । केप्रोलेक्टम, डी.एम.टी. (DMT) और थैलिक ऐनहाइड्राइट (Phthalic anhydride) जैसे अनुप्रवाही एककों (downstream units) का प्रारम्भिक तकनीकी-आर्थिक अध्ययन शीघ्र ही शुरू किया जायेगा ।

Traffic Problems in Delhi

181. **Shri Utiya:**
Shri Marandi:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Warior:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 553 on the 24th March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendations of the Bhagwan Sahai Committee on traffic problems in the Capital; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4542/65].

Release of Left Communists

182. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Tan Singh:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the Left Communist leaders recently arrested under the D.I.R. have now been released; and

(b) if so, the number of those released during May-June, 1965?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes Sir, some left communist members have been released.

(b) 21.

Whitley Council

183. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Whitley Council at national level has started functioning for Central Government employees; and

(b) if not, the reason therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) No.

(b) Some employees organisations had raised certain points about the scheme. They were discussed in a series of meetings held by Home Minister with the employees' organisations in May, 1965. The few points that remain to be settled are being examined and it is proposed to have further discussions to arrive at an agreement.

Horror Comics in Delhi

184. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that sale of horror comics in the Capital has increased much during the last three months; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra (a) No increase in the sale in the Capital during the last three months of the "harmful publications" (popularly known as horror comics) as defined in section 2 of the young Persons (Harmful Publications) Act, 1956, has come to the notice of Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Fair Price Shops for Police

185. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a fair price shop for Delhi Police has been opened; and

(b) if so, whether such shops are proposed to be opened in other Union territories in the near future?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) No separate fair price shop of imported wheat is functioning for Delhi Police. As a welfare measure, however, the Police Department has organised four grocery shops at New Police lines, Old Police lines, Security Police lines and Police Station Parliament Street where articles

of every day use are sold to the members of the staff at nominal profit. Besides, small canteens for supply of tea, cold drinks, snacks etc. to the staff are also functioning at various police stations. No Government funds are used for running these grocery shops or canteens.

(b) No Sir.

Higher Education in Andamans

186. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that inspite of the repeated requests of Andaman people, no College has been opened there for the Andaman students; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The question of opening a College in Andaman and Nicobar Islands has already been examined but the output of the three Higher Secondary Schools in the Islands does not at present justify the opening of a college there.

Basic Education

187. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 591 on the 3rd March, 1965 and state whether Government are aware that many institutions of basic education are ill-managed and ill-equipped and are without any trained teachers for the last 6 months in the Union Territories?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course. Government of India are however aware of the deficiencies generally and are taking steps to reduce/remove them.

Loan Scholarships Scheme

188. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 569 on the 3rd March, 1965 and state whether any assessment has been made to find out the usefulness of the Loan Scholarship Scheme?

The Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education (Shri Hajarnavis): Response to the scheme during 1964-65 was better than that in 1963-64, as about 16,000 students were found eligibie and given the loans as compared to only about 10,000 in 1963-64. During 1965-66, it is hoped that the full quota of 26,500 awards will be utilised in view of the revision of the scheme, greater publicity given to it, and improvement in the processing of cases.

तकनीकी शिक्षा

189. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कोई तकनीकी कालिज न खोलने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) स्नातकों तथा स्नातकोत्तर व्यक्तियों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में काम उपलब्ध करने के लिये प्रस्तावित योजनायें क्या हैं; और

(ग) सुयोग्य स्नातक तैयार करने के लिए शिक्षा प्रणाली में परिवर्तन करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं के विस्तार का प्रश्न और तकनीकी व्यक्तियों की मांग एक दूसरे से संबंधित हैं ।

(ग) पाठ्य-विवरणों, पाठ्य-चर्याओं आदि का संशोधन परिवर्तित आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप समय समय पर किया जाता है ।

जैसलमेर में तेल

190. **श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :**
श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री कर्णी सिंहजी :

क्या **पेट्रोलियम और रसायन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के जैसलमेर जिले में तेल के निक्षेप मिले हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री हुमायूं कबिर) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

दिल्ली में निजी अध्यापन संस्थायें

191. **श्री राम सेवक यादव :**
श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय :
श्री काजरोलकर :
श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :]

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार कोई ऐसा कानून बनाने का है जिसके अधीन दिल्ली में निजी (प्राइवेट) अध्यापन संस्थायें बन्द की जा सकें ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण है ; और

(ग) ऐसा कानून कब तक बनने की आशा है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) : (क) से (ग) देश की प्राइवेट शैक्षिक संस्थाओं (मान्यता प्राप्त के अतिरिक्त) की स्थापना और उनके कार्यकलापों को नियमित करने के लिए एक आदर्श विधेयक का मसौदा विचाराधीन है । विधेयक के मसौदे को जैसे ही अन्तिम रूप दिया जाता है, दिल्ली और अन्य संघीय क्षेत्रों के सम्बन्ध में भी इसे संसद में पेश करने के लिए कदम उठाए जाएंगे ।

National Council of Educational Research and Training

192. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. D. Puri:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the fourth annual meeting of the National Council of Educational Research and Training was held in June, 1965; and

(b) if so, the main decisions taken therein?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir. The fourth annual meeting of the National Council was held on 4th June, 1965.

(b) The main recommendations/ decisions of the Council are as below:—

(i) A comprehensive programme of curriculum development, preparation of instructional materials including textbooks proto-

types of laboratory equipment and experimental kits etc., should be undertaken for the improvement of science education in schools.

(ii) Research in education should be promoted in universities and other institutions.

(iii) The programme of preparing textbooks should be expedited and State Governments should be requested to adapt or adopt the textbooks produced by the National Council.

(iv) The scheme of reforming examination systems should be expanded to cover all States and a follow up programme should be formulated to ensure that the reforms suggested by the Council are introduced in the States on a continuing basis.

Screening of Migrants

193. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have screened the migrants from East Pakistan now in camps in different States;

(b) how far the screening has helped Government in formulating rehabilitation plans with special reference to the aptitude for work among the migrants; and

(c) the results of the screening so far made and the action taken on the basis thereof?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) Screening is still in progress. Out of a total population of 56,753 families, in camps 25,466 families comprising about 1,27330 persons have been screened.

(b) The material provided in the Screening Reports is being used for the purpose of selecting migrants for settlement on land and in other occupations.

Schemes of rehabilitation are being formulated with due regard to their previous avocations and experience.

(c) The results of screening so far carried out and the action taken on the basis thereof are given in the Annexure laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT 4543/65].

Belgaum-Karwar Border Dispute

194. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Basappa:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to solve the disputes regarding Belgaum-Karwar border areas;

(b) whether the statements of the Chief Ministers and prominent leaders of Mysore and Maharashtra on this issue have been examined by the Centre; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to seek the verdicts of the people concerned with respect to the question of merger of these areas with the neighbouring States?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) The Government is aware of the views of the Chief Ministers, political parties and prominent individuals of the two States.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Firing in Mana Camp

195. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the enquiry conducted into the police firing at the Mana

camp on 1st May, 1965 has been completed; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A summary of the findings of the Additional District Magistrate (Judicial) Raipur (M.P.), which have been accepted by the State Government, is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4544/65].

Visit of West Indies Cricket Team

196. **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposed visit to the West Indies cricket team to India has been cancelled; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Defects in Administrative Services

197. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the many defects in the administrative services pinpointed by the Finance Minister in the course of his speech inaugurating the seminar in Delhi of the Institute of Public Administration; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken or propose to take to wash off these defects from our administrative services?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Yes. A report of the Finance Minister's speech as appearing in the *Statesman* dated the 7th May, 1965 has come to the notice of the Government. However, the speech of the Finance Minister was extempore and the report is only partially correct. The theme of the speech of the Finance Minister was the need for full use of manpower resources and the training to be given both prior and subsequently while being employed for qualifying for taking higher responsibilities.

Pre-Service training and in-Service training have always been recognised as vital for the efficiency of the services and are being imparted to various grades of administrative services. The arrangements are reviewed from time to time. Estimation of manpower resources and requirements and the utilisation thereof are also receiving attention of the Government.

Two-mile deep belt on Assam-East Pak Border

198. **Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposed creation of a two-mile belt all along the East Pakistan-Assam frontier has been shelved; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Pak Espionage in Assam

199. **Shri M. R. Krishna:**
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement made by the Industries Minister of Assam on 10th May, 1965 at Shillong to the effect that there had been enemy activity and espionage on a considerable scale in Assam;

(b) if so, the nature of these activities; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Certain pro-Pakistani elements have been indulging in espionage and other subversive activities in the State.

(c) Adequate steps have been and are being taken by Government to deal with such activities.

Central Government Employees in Goa

200. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no arrangements have been made for teaching of Hindi to the employees of Central Government stationed in the Union Territory of Goa; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). Government orders have already been issued to start a part-time Hindi teaching centre at Panjim. The Centre would start functioning as soon as necessary administrative arrangements have been made.

One-Year Teaching Course in Universities

201. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Brij Raj Singh:
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a move to introduce a new one-year teaching course in selected Universities in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). In order to meet the present acute shortage of science teachers, the National Council of Educational Research & Training has recommended that a special one-year course should be instituted at selected university centres that have well developed science departments and departments of education. Graduates in Science should be admitted to the Course and awarded scholarships of the value of Rs. 75/- per mensem. The Course should equip the candidates with the knowledge and skills of modern science teaching, experimental work, audio-visual aids etc., together with specialisation in their subject-fields.

Gauhati Refinery

202. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri J. N. Hazarika:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken for drawing up of the Gauhati Refinery Expansion Scheme;

(b) the total refining capacity decided to be added to it; and

(c) the factors taken into consideration to arrive at this decision?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (c). Indian Oil Corporation Limited (Refineries Division) and Messrs Industrial export of Rumania have jointly drawn up a scheme for expansion of the Gauhati refinery. The scheme envisages expansion from the present capacity of 0·75 million tonnes to either 1·10 million tonnes or 1.25 million tonnes. Government has not taken a decision yet on this scheme.

Meerut University

203. **Shri D. C. Sharma;**
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new University to be named Meerut University is proposed to be set up;

(b) if so, the districts which will be attached to this University; and

(c) when it is likely to start functioning?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected from the Government of Uttar Pradesh and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Threatening Letters to Education Minister

204. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Education Minister received threatening letters for his handling of the Aligarh University affairs during May, 1965;

(b) whether any action has been taken in the matter; and

(c) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Four letters were received. One was anonymous and two appear to be pseydonymous. The writer of fourth letter has been traced. He is reported to be mentally unsound. The possibility of prosecuting him is under consideration.

Salary to D. M. C. Employees

205. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Municipal Corporation were not in a position to give salary to more than half of its employees for the month of May, 1965;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to meet the situation and to avoid such contingencies in future?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). The Delhi Municipal Corporation disbursed salaries for the month of May to its employees between 1st and 10th June, 1965. The delay in disbursement was due to shortage of funds with the Corporation.

(c) In March, 1965, the Government have appointed a Commission of Inquiry to inquire into the financial resources and requirements of Delhi Municipal Corporation and the New Delhi Municipal Committee so that the finances of the local authorities in Delhi can be placed on a sound footing.

Nubian Monuments

206. **Shri Shree Narayan Das**: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have contributed towards the funds being col-

lected to meet the cost of international efforts to save and salvage the Nubian monuments before they are submerged in the reservoir formed by the Aswan High Dam in U.A.R.; and

(b) if so, the nature of such a contribution?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The Government of India have informed UNESCO of their willingness to contribute services, supplies and equipment of Indian Origin worth Rupees 2·8 millions spread over seven years from 1963 to 1969. So far, UNESCO has not availed of this offer and has not yet furnished an inventory of the equipment, supplies and services required from India.

Mr. A. Vrioni, Director, Monuments of Nubia Division, UNESCO is expected to visit New Delhi in the beginning of September, 1965 for discussions with the Government of India on the subject.

Refining Agreement with Burmah Shell

207. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Warior:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the revised refining agreement between the Government of India and Burmah Shell has been signed; and

(b) if so, the important features of the agreement?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Talukdar Committee

208. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Eswara Reddy:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Warior:
Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Talukdar Committee has completed its work and submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the important conclusions reached and recommendations made?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) It is expected that the report will be signed on 18th August, 1965.

(b) These will be known after Government have received and studied the report.

त्रिभुवन विश्वविद्यालय की उपाधियां

209. **श्री बड़े :**
श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय :
श्री बृजराज सिंह :

क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नेपाल के त्रिभुवन विश्वविद्यालय की उपाधियों को भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों की उपाधियों के समकक्ष मान्यता दी गई है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) : (क) और (ख). (1) त्रिभुवन विश्वविद्यालय, काठमण्डु (नेपाल) की उपाधियों को केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन नौकरियों के लिए मान्यता देने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है ।

(2) भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों में दाखिले के लिए, भारत और श्रीलंका के अन्तर

विश्वविद्यालय बोर्डों ने यह निश्चय किया है कि इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि त्रिभुवन विश्वविद्यालय, नेपाल के एम० ए०, बी० एस० सी०, आई० ए०, आई० एस० सी० आई० काम, बी० काम और बी० एल०, अध्ययन पाठ्यक्रम पटना विश्वविद्यालय के पाठ्यक्रमों के समान है, इसलिए जब तक त्रिभुवन विश्वविद्यालय के पाठ्यक्रम पर आधारित रहते हैं, उस समय तक उनको भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों में दाखिले हेतु मान्यता दे देनी चाहिए। किन्तु यह निश्चय एक सिफारिश के तौर पर है और यह भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों पर निर्भर है कि वे इस पर अमल करें या नहीं, क्योंकि वे स्वायत्तशासी संस्थाएं हैं।

Education Commission

210. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the Committee set up to examine the problem of education in relation to employment opportunity; and

(b) when the committee is likely to submit its report?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Committee was wound up as the work was entrusted to the Education Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

Police set-up in Alwaye and Trivandrum

211. Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottekkatt:
Shri Kappen:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to reorganise the Police set-up in Trivandrum and Alwaye in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the changes which are proposed to be introduced?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The proposal is to abolish the Trivandrum Rural District and to bring it under the control of Commissioner of Police Trivandrum City and to create an additional Police District of Ernakulam (including Alwaye Sub-Division) with additional staff.

The changes that are proposed have not been finally decided so far.

International Indian Ocean Expedition

212. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the research work carried on the Indian Ocean by the International Indian Ocean Expedition has been completed;

(b) if so, its achievements so far; and

(c) the constituent countries participating in the **expedition?**

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir. The work is still going on.

(b) The work carried out so far has resulted in revealing information on the physics, chemistry, biology and configuration of the ocean and continental shelves of the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea. Basic data relating to the formation of the monsoon has also been collected.

(c) The countries participating in the expedition are Australia, France, India, Indonesia, Japan, Portugal, Pakistan, South Africa, U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R., West Germany, Ceylon, Israel, Norway, Thailand and Zanzibar.

All India Judicial Service

213. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Starred Question No. 1193 dated the 5th May, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the question of setting up an All-India Judicial Service has been considered;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). The matter is under consideration.

उत्तर भारत में आंधी तूफान

214. **श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मई, 1965 में उत्तर भारत के कई भागों में भयंकर आंधी तूफान आने और अत्यधिक ओले पड़ने के कारण लोगों को काफी क्षति हुई ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो धन और जन की कुल कितनी क्षति हुई ; और

(ग) सरकार ने पीड़ित व्यक्तियों की क्या सहायता दी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा समय सदन के समापटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Migration from East Pakistan

215. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chandr:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 230 on the 3rd March, 1965 and state:

(a) the number of persons who have migrated into India from East Pakistan since 10th March, 1965; and

(b) the progress so far made in the rehabilitation of migrants in the various States and Union Territories?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) 40,066 persons have entered India from 10th March, 1965 to 23rd July, 1965 of whom 25,676 came with migration certificates and 14,390 without travel documents;

(b) A Statement showing the progress made in the rehabilitation of migrants from East Pakistan in the various States and Union Territories is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4545/65].

Nehru Academy of Higher Learnings

216. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 659 on the 31st March, 1965 regarding the establishment of Nehru Academy of Higher Learnings and state:

(a) whether it is proposed to establish this Academy in Delhi;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) when the proposal will be finalised?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). The proposal is still under the consideration of the Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund.

Graft in Services and Public Life

217. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 225 on the 3rd March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether any new and effective method has been devised in consultation with the team of U.S. experts who came in December, 1964 on the invitation of Government of India for effectively dealing with graft in services and public life; and

(b) if so, the broad outline thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Three officers from U.S.A. came in November and December, 1964. One of them came to advise on Police Administration and his Report is not concerned with the general problem of corruption in Services and public life. The Report of the Officer who came to advise on the legal aspects of investigation and prosecution received recently is under consideration. The report of the officer who came to advise on Reform of Personnel Administration, has not yet been received.

हिन्दी-भाषी राज्यों से पत्र-व्यवहार

218. **श्री किन्वर लाल :**
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति की हिन्दी-भाषी प्रदेशों में हिन्दी के प्रचार के लिये गठित उप-समिति ने अपनी हाल की बैठक में सरकार से मांग की है और उन्हें एक ज्ञापन एवं संकल्प भेजा है जिसमें कहा है कि केन्द्र द्वारा हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों से पत्र-व्यवहार करते समय हिन्दी में लिखे गये पत्रों का अंग्रेजी अनुवाद भेजना अनिवार्य नहीं होना चाहिये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) जी, हां । परन्तु यह ज्ञापन और संकल्प हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन के एक प्रतिनिधिमंडल के नेता की हैसियत से संसद सदस्य श्री सेठ गोविंद दास द्वारा प्रधान मंत्री के सामने पेश किये गये थे ।

(ख) मुख्य मंत्रियों के 13 अगस्त, 1964 के सम्मेलन में यह फैसला किया गया था कि यदि कोई राज्य केन्द्र को हिन्दी में पत्र भेजता है, तो उसके साथ अंग्रेजी अनुवाद होना चाहिये । इस निर्णय का आधार वर्तमान स्थिति को व्यवहारिक रूप में स्वीकार करना है । वास्तविक स्थिति यह है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के अधिकांश भाग को हिन्दी का कामचलाऊ ज्ञान नहीं है ।

Council of Kerala University

219. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will Minister of **Education** be pleased state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from Calicut Municipal Corporation asking for representation for the Council in the University Senate;

(b) whether Government are aware that representation is given to all Municipalities and Calicut Corporation; and

(c) whether Government propose to amend the University of Kerala Act to avoid this anomaly?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir. However, a resolution adopted by the Corporation of Calicut requesting that a suitable provision may be made in the Kerala University Act, 1957, to enable the Council to elect its repre-

sentative on the Senate, was received by the Kerala Education Department.

(b) Representation is given to Municipalities and Trivandrum Corporation but not to Calicut Corporation because the latter was not in existence when the Kerala University Act was passed.

(c) The question of bringing in substantial changes in the Kerala University Act is under consideration. The request of the Calicut Corporation for representation on the Senate will be considered when the Draft Bill to amend the Kerala University Act is finalised.

Release of D.I.R. Prisoners on Parole

220. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of prisoners detained under the Defence of India Rules who were released on parole till 1st August, 1965;

(b) if so, the reasons for their release; and

(c) the number of persons refused permission and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

दण्डकारण्य में विस्थापित व्यक्तियों का बसाया जाना

221. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री बड़े :
श्री बृजराज सिंह :
श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह :
श्री लिंग रेड्डी :
श्री मोहन स्वरूप :

क्या **पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दण्डकारण्य में अब तक कितने विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को बसाया गया है ;

(ख) ऐसे विस्थापित व्यक्तियों की संख्या क्या है जो अब तक कलकत्ता वापस आ गये हैं ; और

(ग) उसके क्या कारण है ?

पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री त्यागी) : (क) 10 जुलाई, 1965 तक 9,864 परिवार दण्डकारण्य में बसाये गये हैं ।

(ख) 844 परिवार अपने ग्राम स्थानों को छोड़कर चले गये हैं । इन परिवारों में से, यदि कोई कलकत्ता वापस चले गये हों और कितने गये हैं इस बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है ।

(ग) जो परिवार कलकत्ता वापस चले गये होंगे उनसे संपर्क के अभाव में उनके वापस लौटने के कारण बताना संभव नहीं है । इस बारे में श्रीमती रेणुका बड़कटकी के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1070, दिनांक 28-4-65 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में जो विवरण सभा की मेज पर रखा गया था, की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है जिसमें दण्डकारण्य विकास प्राधिकार द्वारा गांवों को छोड़कर जाने वाले कुछ परिवारों के कारणों का सामान्य मूल्यांकन किया गया है ।

काश्मीर के सिनमा-घरों में राष्ट्रगान

222. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री हिम्मतसिंहका :
श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जम्मू तथा काश्मीर में सिनेमा समाप्त होने पर राष्ट्रगान की धुन नहीं बजाई जाती ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की परीक्षायें

223. **श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस मामले पर विचार किया है कि उम्मीदवारों को गहन ज्ञान न होने के आधार पर उनके अंक घटाने का संघ लोक सेवा आयोग का अधिकार समाप्त कर दिया जाये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या निश्चय किया गया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) हां।

(ख) सरकार का विचार है कि भरती के स्तर को ऊंचा बनाये रखने के लिये गहन ज्ञान न होने के आधार पर अंक घटाने की व्यवस्था बनी रहनी चाहिये।

Supply and Distribution of Petroleum Products

224. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Sezhiyan:
Shri Kajrolkar:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) the effect of the promulgation of Rules under the Defence of India Act, 1962 to ensure unhindered supply and distribution of petroleum products;

(b) whether any prosecutions have been made under the Rules; and

(c) whether any private petrol pumps have been taken over by Government?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) The Government of India have assumed enabling powers under the Defence of India Rules by means of the following orders:

(i) Petroleum Products (Collection of Information) Order, 1965.

(ii) Petroleum Products (Supply and Distribution) Order, 1965.

Under the first order, the Oil Companies can be compelled to furnish information to the Central Government, the State Governments, and the Collectors concerned regarding the stocks held and in transit on every Monday at every installation and depot, information about supplies made on shore and by coastal movement, refinery production actually achieved during the preceding month and expected during the following month etc. Under the second order Government can order the Oil Companies to arrange coastal and inland movements ex-refineries to ensure equitable distribution of petroleum products. This order also gives powers to State Governments and Collectors, within their respective jurisdiction, to issue directions to the dealers/agents and officers incharge of depots (with Central Government's prior approval) for equitable distribution of stocks. The powers for inspection and search of stocks have also been vested. It has not been considered necessary to enforce these Orders as yet because the Oil Companies are furnishing regularly information about stocks held, stocks in transit etc. and are co-operating with the Government in the implementation of movement plans.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

Construction of Houses in Delhi

225. **Shri Gokulananda Mohanty**: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government had instructed the Delhi Administration that it should not enforce its order fixing a time-limit for

the construction of houses on vacant plots in Delhi in such cases where people had genuine difficulties;

(b) whether since this instruction from the Centre, Delhi Administration was presented with any cases of genuine difficulties; and

(c) if so, what is their number?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Prohibition in Kerala

226. **Shri Mohammed Koya:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any change in the prohibition policy in Kerala is contemplated; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Preservation of Monuments

227. { **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** **Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the setting up of a regional training centre in New Delhi to teach modern techniques of preserving monuments as suggested by a team of experts of UNESCO is under the consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the steps which Government propose to take in the matter; and

(c) the financial assistance, if any, being given to India by the World Organization for this purpose?

The Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) to (c). The Report received recently from UNESCO on the subject is under consideration.

Rehabilitation in Tripura

228. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families of the displaced persons from East Pakistan who have been staying at Tripura and still waiting for rehabilitation;

(b) the number of displaced persons shifted from Tripura for their rehabilitation so far; and

(c) the estimated number of families likely to be shifted from Tripura to other places during the year 1965?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) to (c). Among the persons migrating to Tripura from East Pakistan, those who have no resources of their own and have to depend entirely on Government for their rehabilitation are admitted to camps and then shifted to other States for rehabilitation. So far, 3,537 families consisting of 15,927 persons have been shifted from Tripura to other States. The number of families in the camps at Tripura at present is 545. Of these, 277 families belong to the long term liability groups, i.e. families having no able-bodied adult male member, and the adult male members of 200 families will be enrolled in the *Rashtriya Vikas Dal*. The remaining 68 families will be shifted to other States during the current year.

Assistance to Tripura families

229. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any monetary aid was given to the families of Karangichara, Tripura, who could not enter into their land for cultivation for the last two years, due to the obstruction

created as a result of the firings by the Pakistani armies; and

(b) if not, the steps taken or are proposed to be taken to provide them rehabilitation elsewhere?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Rs. 15,951 have been spent so far on test relief works since the 17th November, 1964, to provide employment to persons affected by firing in Karangichara. Out of 82 affected families, 26 have no land except in the affected area. These 26 families have been allotted khas lands under the scheme for rehabilitation for landless agricultural labourers. Sanction of grant to these 26 families at the rate of Rs. 300 each under the scheme is under active consideration of Tripura Government. A proposal for sanction of grant to the extent of Rs. 5,500 for shifting of their homesteads from the affected area is also under the consideration of that Government.

A scheme for establishment of a Government horticultural farm to provide gainful employment to these people has been prepared by the Agriculture Department of Tripura for implementation after the cessation of Monsoons.

Hostels and Quarters for Teachers

231. **Shri Eswara Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to construct hostels for students and residential quarters for teachers during the Fourth Plan period;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the estimated cost of the scheme?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). The entire fourth Plan is at present in a formative stage and so details are not available. Provision for hostels and teachers' quarters (particularly for girls' education and higher education) is a part of the present proposals.

Delhi Wakf Board

232. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Wakf Board is registering the names of persons for the allotment of Wakf land;

(b) if so, the number of persons registered upto 1st June, 1965;

(c) the number of enlisted persons given land; and

(d) how much time it will take to accommodate others?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 360.

(c) 65.

(d) It is not possible to indicate the time as no more spare Wakf land is available at present.

Map in German Democratic Stall

233. **Shri D. J. Naik:**
Shri Kajrolkar:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a map showing Kashmir as a part of Pakistan was exhibited in the stall of the German Democratic Republic at the "India To-day" exhibition held at Poona recently; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir. The map was, however, removed from the exhibition by the Assistant Regional Trade Representative of the German Democratic Re-

public, when the inaccuracy was brought to the notice of the attendants of the G.D.R. Pavilion, by a visitor.

(b) The matter was taken up by the Government of India with the Acting Head of the German Democratic Republic Trade Mission in New Delhi. He has expressed regret for the inadvertent error and has given an assurance that such a mistake would not be allowed to recur.

Rehabilitation of Adivasis

234. Shri Gokulananda Mohanty: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plant for the rehabilitation of Adivasis living in the hilly tracts Phulbari, Kalahandi, Ganjam and Koraput Districts of Orissa is under consideration; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) and (b). Yes, as a part of the accelerated development programme visualised for some of these areas. The details of the precise areas and the content of the programme are being worked out in consultation with the Government of Orissa.

Six-Monthly Review of Detentions

235. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of Left Communist detenus in different States have been subjected to six-monthly review under the Defence of India Act and the rules made thereunder;

(b) the number of cases reviewed by different State Governments and by the Centre;

(c) the number of persons released in different States either by the States or the Centre; and

(d) the number of persons to continue in detention?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) 943 by the State Governments and 235 by the Central Government.

(c) None by the Central Government; 54 by the State Governments.

(d) 1010.

University for Hill Districts of Assam

236. Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a separate University for the Hill Districts of Assam; and

(b) if so, the Districts or parts of the State which will be brought under its jurisdiction?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The whole question of setting up the University for North Eastern Region of India including Assam, Nagaland, NEFA, Manipur and Tripura is under consideration of the Government.

Supply of High Speed Diesel Oil

237. Shri Inder J. Malhotra:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Foreign Oil Companies operating in India did not fulfil the target of supplying high speed diesel oil in the country during June, 1965;

(b) the target fixed and how much short it fell; and

(c) the reasons for this shortfall?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The target for off-shore movement by the foreign oil companies

was 52,400 tonnes; actual movements fell short by 5,200 tonnes.

(c) The reasons for short-fall were:—

(i) inadequate availability of stocks with Caltex for offshore movement due to their repayment liability to Indian Oil Corporation under the Product Exchange Arrangement.

(ii) Slippage of three tankers on account of engine trouble and/or berthing delays.

Representations by Class I Officers

238. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Class I Officers of Central Secretariat have made any representations and passed any Resolutions at their June, 1965, meet;

(b) whether a copy of the representations and Resolutions will be laid on the Table; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) The reference presumably is to the Resolutions passed at the Central Secretariat Service (Grade I) Association at its General Body meeting held on the 23rd June, 1965. If so, the answer is "yes".

(b) A copy of the resolutions communicated by the Association as having been passed at that meeting is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4546/65]. Various representations bearing on the subject matter of these resolutions have been received from the Association from time to time. In the absence of precise indication of the representations which the Hon. Member has in mind, it is not possible to place copies on the Table.

(c) The question raises matters of policy which are too large to be dealt with within the limits of an answer to a Question.

Fertilizer Plant at Namrup

239. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fertiliser Plant at Namrup (Assam) has been commissioned;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) when it was scheduled to be commissioned?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c). Main reasons for the delay are:—

(i) Difficulty in land acquisition.

(ii) Poor load bearing capacity of the soil at the site selected earlier and presence of gas underneath the area selected and the consequent need to find and acquire an alternative site.

(iii) The uncertainty and confusion created by the Chinese aggression in 1962-63.

The Project was originally scheduled to be commissioned by the end of 1966. Erection of the factory is now expected to be completed by the middle of 1967.

Fertilizer Plant in Assam

240. { Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: / Shri P. C. Borooah: / Shrimati Renuka Ray:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Burmah Oil Company has offered to build up a fertilizer plant in Assam;

(b) if so, the capacity of that plant; and

(c) the estimated foreign exchange required for the proposed plant?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (c). Burmah Oil Company has indicated an interest in setting up a fertilizer plant in Assam based on natural gas. Detailed proposals are awaited.

Survey of Jammu and Kashmir by Oil and Natural Gas Commission

241. **Shri Abdul Ghani Goni:**
Shri Samnani:
Shri Himatsingka:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted in Jammu and Kashmir by the experts of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is need for further surveys.

Fictitious Engineering Colleges

242. **Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there are a number of fictitious Engineering Colleges which are working without Government sanction or University affiliation in the country; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering any measures to suppress them?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). There are no fictitious Engineering Colleges as such, but there are institutions which claim to provide coaching to students to prepare them for various recognised examinations. A draft model Bill to regulate the establishment and activities of private educational institutions (other than recognised ones) is under preparation. This will be circulated to State Governments for action on their part and steps will also be taken to undertake legislation in Parliament in respect of institutions located in Delhi and other Union Territories.

Petro-Chemical Industry in Gujarat

243. **Shri Jashvant Mehta:**
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from foreign countries for collaborating in Petro-Chemical industries in Gujarat;

(b) how many manufacturers have come forward for licences;

(c) whether Government have taken any decision regarding the allotment of licences in the public or private sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Apart from offers of financial and technical collaboration received from British and American firms, 18 applications for industrial licences have been received since January, 1964 from Indian entrepreneurs in respect of 10 petro-chemical items.

(c) and (d). Negotiations with the foreign firms are now in the final stage while applications from Indian parties have been evaluated and will be processed through the Licensing Committee.

National Diploma in Commerce and Business Administration

244. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Diploma in Commerce and Business Administration sponsored by the Ministry of

Education is recognised by the Delhi University as equivalent to B. Com. for purposes of admission to M. Com. degree course;

(b) whether the Government of India, U.P.S.C., the Institute of Chartered Accountants and other Universities in India recognise that diploma as equivalent to B. Com.; and

(c) if not, the steps Government have taken to remove the anomaly?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Government of India and the U.P.S.C. have recognised the National Diploma in Commerce as equivalent to the B.Com. degree for the purpose of employment to Government services. The Institute of Chartered Accountants have recognised the National Diploma in Commerce as equivalent to B.Com. degree for the purpose of admission to their examinations. The Universities of Calcutta, Osmania and Aligarh have recognised the National Diploma in Commerce as equivalent to B.Com. degree for purposes of admission to M.Com. courses. The other universities, inspite of several requests from Government of India, have not so far recognised the Diploma. They are again being requested to do so.

Suicide by B. K. Ahuja

245. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Police found a letter on the body of Shri B. K. Ahuja, a student of G. B. Pant Technical Institute, Okhla, New Delhi, who had committed suicide by jumping before the running train, to the effect that he was committing suicide because he was not allowed to appear in the annual examination;

(b) whether any inquiry has been made in the matter; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Delhi police has recovered two letters written in Hindi from the personal search of the deceased—Shri B. K. Ahuja. In one of the letters, he attributed his suicide to the fact that he had not been allowed to sit in the examination hall and had added that the main cause of his suicide was that he had wanted to know as to "What death is and what is after that". The other letter was addressed to his brother tendering apologies.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) The police investigation has revealed that Shri B. K. Ahuja reached the examination hall 2 hours 40 minutes late and, therefore, was not allowed to take the examination by the Superintendent of Examination. The Superintendent however, advised the boy to take the examination in the second paper and to put in an application requesting the authorities to consider his case regarding first paper which Shri Ahuja could not attempt due to late arrival. The boy instead of paying any attention to the advice of the Superintendent went away and committed suicide. The police enquiry also revealed that the Principal was not aware of the conversation between Shri Ahuja and the Superintendent of Examination and also Shri Ahuja did not see the Principal before committing suicide. Shri Ahuja was a weak student in his studies and had failed in Mid-Session Examination and Annual Examination held in the previous year.

Sirmur Gaddi

246. Shri J. B. S. Bist: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision in regard to the succession to the *Gaddi* of Sirmur; and

(b) if not, the reasons which have delayed the announcement?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The matter is under the consideration of the Government of India.

Combined Cadre for I.A.S. and I.P.S. for Union Territories

247. Shri J. B. S. Bist: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision on the constitution of a combined I.A.S. and I.P.S. cadre for all the Union Territories; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) The question is still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Detenus in Tripura

248. Shri Biren Dutta: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the detenus from Tripura detained in Hazaribagh Central Jail have asked for transferring them to their own State;

(b) whether it is a fact that no other State has sent detenus to other States; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) There have been other instances in the past where detenus of one State were lodged in the jails of another State owing to paucity of accommodation. The same reason applies to the lodgment of detenus of Tripura in Hazaribagh jail.

Petition of Tripura Detenus

249. Shri Biren Dutta: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some detenus from Tripura have filed a Habeas Corpus petition before the Judicial Commissioner's Court at Agartala;

(b) if so, when the petition was submitted;

(c) whether they applied for personal appearance at the time of filing counter-affidavit and at the time of hearing;

(d) whether their petitions were rejected; and

(e) how long it will take to be completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Seven detenus filed petitions before the Judicial Commissioner's Court at Agartala on 8th March, 1965.

(c) and (d). The petitioners did apply for personal appearance but their prayers were rejected.

(e) Final date for hearing of these will be fixed as is done according to the cause lists and as the business of the court permits.

Shortage of Pesticides

250. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of pesticides in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any survey of the idle capacity of the formulating industries of pesticides;

(c) the steps taken to increase the production of indigenously produced technical materials and supply of such materials to the formulators;

(d) whether Government have taken measures to ensure distribution of indigenously produced technical pesticides to the formulators on capacity and rational basis; and

(e) whether Government are aware that the manufacturers of technical pesticides are not distributing technical materials to the formulators on capacity and rational basis?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (e). With the rising tempo in plant protection operations, pesticidal formulations based on imported or indigenous materials are sometimes not available in adequate quantities and Government are taking suitable action.

(b) The position with regard to the formulating capacity for pesticides is under constant review.

(c) The production of technical material is being stepped up both by expansion of existing units and installation of new units.

(d) There is no statutory control over the distribution of pesticides.

Shortage of Sulphur

251. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of sulphur in the country;

(b) whether Government are aware that exporting countries have curtailed or partially banned the export of sulphur even against free foreign exchange;

(c) what is the present stock and expected arrival of sulphur;

(d) how far this shortage of sulphur will affect the production of fertilisers, specially single superphosphate; and

(e) the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The present stocks are negligible. About 110,000 tonnes of sulphur are expected to be received between August, 1965 and January, 1966.

(d) Normally, an increase of about 25 per cent in production of fertilizers was expected in phosphatic fertilizers in 1965, as compared to the production in 1964; but on account of the shortage of sulphur it may be difficult to maintain production at last year's level.

(e) All possible sources are being tapped to procure additional supplies and enter into long term contracts if possible with the help of friendly Governments.

Islampur Fort

252. { **Shri A. S. Saigal:** / **Shri J. P. Jyotishi:** / **Shri B. L. Chandak:** }

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal was received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for taking over the Islampur Fort near Bhopal as a protected monument by the Government of India;

(b) if so, whether the proposal has been accepted; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Loan Scholarships for Kerala

253. Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned as National Loan Scholarship for the State of Kerala during the year 1964-65;

(b) the number of students who applied and were eligible to get the scholarship;

(c) whether all the students entitled to scholarship were given and paid the scholarships;

(d) if not, the number of students who got the scholarship;

(e) the amount out of the sanctioned amount which has been paid;

(f) the reasons, if any, for the delay in payment; and

(g) the steps taken to expedite the payment of the scholarships in future?

The Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) An amount of Rs. 22,15,600

was sanctioned during 1964-65 to cover scholars selected during 1963-64 and fresh scholars in 1964-65.

(b) 4513 eligible applications were received by the State Government and 1906 students were selected for the loan scholarship against the quota of 1906 awards allotted to the Kerala State.

(c) No.

(d) 1666 students (out of 1906 selected) were awarded the scholarships. Out of them, 900 scholars were paid the amount in 1964-65.

(e) A total sum of Rs. 6,26,800 was paid in 1964-65 (A total sum of Rs. 4,04,670 has been paid in 1965-66 till date to 588 scholars who were awarded the National Loan Scholarships in 1964-65 but could not be paid in that year due to non-completion of formalities).

(f) Some of the scholars who were selected for the award of the National Loan Scholarships subsequently refused to accept the same as they subsequently got other scholarships which were more beneficial to them and some others did not execute in time the bonds which they had to execute before payment could be made. It was not therefore possible to award the entire quota of scholarships allotted to this State in 1964-65 itself and to make payment of the entire amount sanctioned for the purpose. Delay in claiming the amount by the Principals of Colleges also has contributed to the non-payment of the whole amount.

(g) The payment procedure has been modified from this year to expedite the payment of scholarship amount to the scholars. Under the new procedure each State Government would designate an officer to operate the National Scholarships Schemes. This officer will draw the money through bills against the amount placed at the disposal of the State Government, and obtain Bank-Drafts in favour of the various Universities/Institutions concerned to cover the amount required by these bodies for disbursement to the scholars. The amount to be remitted to the Universities/Institutions will be in two instalments; the first instalment will be for expenditure in first nine months and the second instalment for the remaining three months will be released on receipt of accounts. As payments to students will be made each month, the amount issued to the institution/university will be kept by them in a separate personal deposit account.

Rehabilitation in West Bengal

254. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:**
Shri Solanki:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have revised the terms and procedures which have so long been followed in sanctioning schemes and granting money to West Bengal State Government acting as its agent in matters connected with refugee rehabilitation;

(b) whether it is a fact that unless West Bengal Government is able to recover this money from the refugees, it will be deducted from the money sanctioned for the State Plan;

(c) when West Bengal Government agreed to winding up its Refugee Rehabilitation Department in Calcutta, whether it was also agreed that new procedures will be adopted in regard to money sanctioned henceforth for refugee rehabilitation;

(d) the reasons for introducing this new procedure at the fag end; and

(e) whether it is a fact that all schemes are held up due to this controversy between the State and the Centre?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) to (e). According to the orders contained in Ministry of

Finance's letter No. 15(1)-B|58, dated 15th September, 1959, "the loans advanced from 1st April, 1958 onwards carry the normal terms". In respect of the loans advanced to the displaced persons upto 31st March, 1964, remissions were granted and the liability of the State Government was modified in May, 1964, and the Central Government agreed to bear 100 per cent of the losses arising from shortfall in recoveries. In respect of loans to be advanced for the period from 1st April, 1964, in pursuance of a recent discussion with the Chief Minister of West Bengal, the Central Government have agreed to bear 2|3rd of the losses. The details of the arrangements are now being worked out and formal orders thereon will issue shortly. No schemes for grants which are mainly for educational and medical facilities have been held up. Schemes for loans pending since 1st April, 1964 are being sanctioned on the basis of the formula indicated above.

Bad Characters in Delhi

255. { **Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that bad characters and habitual criminals are to be externed out of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

गांधी भवन

256. **डा० महादेव प्रसाद :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि काश्मीर घाटी में गांधी भवन की स्थापना की जायेगी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी रूपरेखा क्या है और इससे किन उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति होगी ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री भू० क० चागला) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जम्मू और काश्मीर विश्वविद्यालय में गांधी भवन की स्थापना की जा रही है। भवन की स्थापना का मुख्य उद्देश्य है :— विश्वविद्यालय कैम्पस में गांधी साहित्य रखने के लिए उपयुक्त स्थान का प्रबन्ध करना, गांधी जी के जीवन, आदर्शों और कार्यों पर विचार-विमर्श के लिए कक्षाओं का आयोजन और इन पर व्याख्यानों की व्यवस्था करना तथा विद्यार्थियों को ऐसे रचनात्मक कार्य अपने हाथ में लेने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना जो गांधी जी द्वारा दिखाए गए आदर्शों और जीवनदर्शन को प्रकट करें और जो कैम्पस के अन्दर या उसके आस पास किए जा सकें।

गांधी भवन में एक पुस्तकालय और एक आडिटोरियम भी होगा। इस प्रयोजन के कुल खर्च का अनुमान 1,49,000 रुपए है। इसके लिए विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग और गांधी स्मारक निधि 50 : 50 अनुपात के आधार पर अधिकतम 1,00,000 रुपए के अनुदान की व्यवस्था करेंगे। बकाया खर्च जम्मू और काश्मीर विश्वविद्यालय उठायेगा।

Compulsory Primary Education

257. **Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of States that have introduced compulsory primary education in the country;

(b) whether the Central Government is meeting the cost of the scheme to any extent;

(c) if so, to what extent;

(d) the extent to which the scheme is a success so far in the States where the scheme is introduced;

(e) how long it will take to introduce universal compulsory primary education in all the States; and

(f) the cost involved for making the scheme successful?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (f). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4547/65].

Pakistani Agent in Lalgang

258. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a sum of Rs. 75,000 was recovered from an alleged Pakistani Agent in Lalgang in Azamgarh District in U.P. in early July, 1965;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the said sum was allegedly meant for distribution among the Pakistani spies working against India?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a), (b) and (c). On 28th June, 1965 a muslim resident of village Katauli, District Azamgarh who was travelling with a friend in a bus, was suspected of carrying a huge amount of money with him either for some illegal money transactions of for financing pro-Pakistani elements. A sum of Rs. 74,500/- was recovered from his possession. No evidence could be found to show that he was connected with espionage activities on behalf of Pakistan. Enquiries made, however, indicate that at least a part of the total amount was brought into the country from a foreign country in contravention of Foreign Exchange Regulations. The matter is under investigation.

Indian Manuscripts Found in Japan

259. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether one of the oldest Indian manuscripts written on palm leaf dating several centuries earlier than 600 A.D. is preserved in some Japanese temple; and

(b) if so, the nature of the manuscript?

The Minister for Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) and (b). The oldest Indian manuscript found in Japan is at present being preserved at Horyuji Treasure Section of the National Museum in Tokyo. According to the Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi, it contains a portion of the Buddhist text called 'Ushnishavijayadharini'. Its language is Sanskrit and script is Kutila, a descendant of Brahmi of about the 8th—10th Century A.D.

Tribal Chief killed by Rebel Nagas

260. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rebel Nagas killed the tribal chief Shri Nganchin of Mitong village, eight miles off Chandel Headquarters, near the border of Burma in Manipur; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On July 5, a party of 30 hostiles under Major Ngamtong of Khongyou (Tengnoupal sub-division) came to village Mitong which is about 8 miles east of Chandel. They forcibly carried away Ngmching Mayon about a furlong from the village and killed him, on suspicion of his being a "Government informer".

Foreign Tutors

261. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign tutors of English language who have come to

teach and propagate English in India; and

(b) the number of such foreign teachers who are expected to come within a year?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). Ministry of Education do not have complete information on these points; information received from important organizations engaged in this work shows that 30 such teachers are working in various educational institutions and four more are expected within a year.

Secular Type of Education

262. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to launch secular type of Education in all the institutions which are getting grants from the Central or State Governments or are recognised by the various Universities established in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir. The present system of education is in consonance with our constitution and the secular policy of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Rehabilitation in Indravati Basin

263. Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh had offered to settle new migrants from East Pakistan in the Indravati Basin on industrial schemes and on other works, specially on the construction of dams on Indravati river;

(b) if so, the nature of the offer made;

(c) whether the resettlement programme is awaiting completion of the techno-economic survey of the Basin; and

(d) whether Government would consider implementation of one of the projects immediately and engage the new migrants on such work?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) Yes.

(b) Government of Madhya Pradesh had forwarded feasibility reports for a Spinning Mill and a Paper and Pulp Manufacturing Unit in Bastar. They had also asked for accelerated assistance outside the Plan for the Chitrakut Hydro-Electric Project with a view to providing employment to the new migrants in the construction work of the Dam.

(c) and (d). The team appointed to conduct an appraisal of the Irrigation and power potential of the Indravati-Sabri Basin and in particular to assess the economic feasibility of the Chitrakut Hydro-Electric Project has submitted its report and the report is under consideration.

As regards industrial schemes, sanction has already been accorded for setting up a Spinning Mill and the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation is taking steps to set up the Mill in Bastar. The question of setting up a Paper and Pulp Plant is being considered as part of the intensive development programme of the Indravati-Sabri basin.

The report of the team appointed to undertake a techno-economic survey of the Indravati-Sabri Basin is being finalised. In the meantime a Priority Programme of small scale and rural industrial units to be set up under the auspices of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation and the Dandakaranya Project Administration has been drawn up. The Industrial Advisory Committee appointed to assist in the speedy execution of the

Priority Programme has recommended the expansion of the units already set up by the Dandakaranya Development Authority and the setting up of certain new industrial units, such as lime burning, brick kilns, agricultural implements, tent pegs, builders hardware, hosiery, cart wheels, conduit pipes, slates, washing soap, chappal making, starch manufacture and drilling rigs. The recommendations will be implemented by the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation and Dandakaranya Project Administration, in a phased manner, in the light of the ready demand for the products and the markets that can be developed.

प्रथम श्रेणी के अधिकारियों के सेवा-काल में वृद्धि

264. श्री सिंहासन सिंह :
श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़ :
श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा :
श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मार्च, 1965 तक प्रथम श्रेणी के कितने अधिकारी 58 वर्ष की आयु पूर्ण हो जाने पर भी कार्य कर रहे थे तथा उनमें से कितनों को पुनः नियुक्त किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या अवकाश प्राप्त करने की आयु 55 वर्ष से 58 वर्ष तक बढ़ाते समय सरकार ने यह निश्चय किया था कि 58 वर्ष की आयु हो जाने पर किसी भी अधिकारी के सेवा-काल में न तो वृद्धि की जायेगी और न ही किसी को पुनः नियुक्त किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस निश्चय के विरुद्ध अधिकारियों के सेवा काल में वृद्धि करने तथा उन्हें पुनः नियुक्त करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सदन के सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

(ख) नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Assistants in Central Secretariat

265. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Assistants in the Central Secretariat who have put in more than 15 years service in the Assistant's grade;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a great stagnation in this grade; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to remove this hardship?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4548/65].

Meetings of Zonal Councils

266. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of meetings held by each of the Zonal Councils during the months from May to August, 1965 and the places where these meetings were held; and

(b) the subjects discussed at each one of those meetings?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) During the period from May to August 1965, a meeting of the Northern Zonal Council was held at Srinagar and the other Councils did not meet.

(b) A Statement showing the subjects discussed at that meeting is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4549/65].

Sanskrit University in Rajasthan

267. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a Sanskrit University in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, its location and broad details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No such proposal is under the consideration of the Central Government.

(b) Does not arise.

लड़कियों के कालेजों में विज्ञान की शिक्षा

268. **श्री हिम्मतसिंहका :**
श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :

क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में लड़कियों को विज्ञान की शिक्षा देने का प्रबन्ध किसी भी कालेज में नहीं है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) : (क) जी नहीं । मिरांडा हाउस में तथा कुछ ऐसी संस्थाओं में जहां सह-शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध है जैसे किरोड़ीमल कालेज, हिन्दू कालेज, दिल्ली कालेज, दयाल सिंह कालेज और देशबन्धु कालेज जैसी संस्थाओं में इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था है ।

(ख) और (ग) : प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

दिल्ली में तम्बुओं में स्कूल

269. **श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :**
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :

क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अब भी दिल्ली में बहुत से स्कूल तम्बुओं में चल रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे स्कूलों तथा उन में पढ़ने वाले विद्यार्थियों की संख्या क्या है ; और

(ग) शिक्षा अधिकारियों के बार-बार आश्वासन देने के बावजूद भी इन स्कूलों को तम्बुओं में चलाने के क्या कारण है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथासमय सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Royalty on Crude Oil

270. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Assam Government has asked for higher royalty on crude oil; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

History of Freedom Movement

271. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) when the further instalments of the History of Freedom Movement are expected; and

(b) the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) and (b). The Second Volume of the History (1800-1905) has been completed and sent for printing. It is expected to be out in six months' time. The Third and the last Volume (1905-1947) is under preparation and is expected to be out by 1968. Preparation of each volume involves collecting and careful sifting of a vast mass of material which lies scattered at different places in and outside the country. This naturally takes time. In a work of scholastic nature like this, an author cannot be

rushed, nor it is always possible to set a deadline in such cases.

Royalty to Foreign Authors

272. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:**
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has permitted the payment of the royalty of 35 to 40 per cent to foreign authors on subsidised books under the PL 480 programme;

(b) whether the representation in this regard of the Publishers Association of India has been examined; and

(c) if so, with what results?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir. The Government of India allow a royalty in respect of books republished under the Joint Indo-American Scheme for Low-priced Republication of Standard American Educational Works, subject to a ceiling of 10 per cent of the American retail price. But the Indian price of the books published under this scheme is about one third of the American price. Therefore the royalty, which remains unchanged, increases about three times in relation to the Indian price. The royalty, however, is reduced to half by Indian taxes.

(b) and (c). The representation is under examination.

Study Tour of East Germany

273. **Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the delegation of 3 Indian scholars sponsored by the University Grants Commission who left for East Germany on a study tour have submitted any report;

(b) the salient points made by them; and

(c) the way in which their observations and experiences would be given effect to in Indian Universities?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Not yet.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Architects to Finland

274. **Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sent the requisite number of architects to Finland to study various fields of architecture in response to the offer made by Finland under Technical Co-operation Scheme; and

(b) if so, how they are likely to be absorbed on their return?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On their return, they are expected to rejoin the firms of Architects|Institutions where they were employed before selection.

Price of Gas

275. **Shri P. R. Patel:** Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the dispute of gas price between the Oil and Natural Gas Commission on one hand and the Government of Gujarat and manufacturers of Gujarat on the other hand has since been settled;

(b) the price of gas suggested by the Government of Gujarat and manufacturers of Gujarat;

(c) the price of gas demanded by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission; and

(d) the price suggested by the Gujarat Government of the natural gas being produced at present and likely to be produced after the oil refinery starts functioning?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (d). The matter is under arbitration.

Price of Kerosene Oil

276. **Shri M. N. Swamy:**
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) the causes of abnormal rise of price of kerosene oil;

(b) whether any preventive measures have been taken to bring down the price;

(c) the prevailing price of kerosene oil in urban and rural areas; and

(d) whether the reduction in the price of crude oil by the ESSO will have any effect on the price line?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Temporary increase in price took place at some places due to temporary local shortages and the activities of unsocial elements.

(b) To check increase in price and other malpractices in respect of petroleum products, including kerosene, all State Governments/Union Territories Administrations have been delegated powers under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, to regulate supplies and control prices. Kerosene (Price Control) Order 1963 and Amendments thereto have been issued under the Defence of India Rules to prevent increase in the price of kerosene throughout the country.

(c) The selling prices differ from place to place. However the prevailing ceiling selling prices applicable at date ex-main port installations are as under:—

Port	Rs. per KL	
	Kerosene Superior	Kerosene Inferior
Okha	360·86	..
Kandla	360·33	278·26
Bombay	359·62	276·40
Cochin	360·03	281·76
Madras	368·90	289·26
Vizag.	368·08	288·16
Calcutta	372·98	293·89

To these prices, railway freight is added for supplies at up-country stations by the most economical route from the normal port of supply. Local duties and octroi etc. are payable at the applicable rates.

(d) No, Sir. In terms of the Refinery Agreement the prices of the refinery products are determined on the basis of 'import parity' irrespective of the cost of crude. The reduction of the price of crude will, however, result in saving of free foreign exchange required for import.

Looting of Foodgrain Shops

277. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of looting incidents of foodgrain shops which occurred in the country during 1963-64 and 1964-65 respectively, statewise; and

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent the recurrence of such incidents?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Publishers' Association

278. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a copy of resolutions passed at the Second Annual General Meeting of the Publishers' Association of India held in Bombay on 30th June, 1965;

(b) if so, the brief contents thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The resolutions passed by the Publishers' Association touched upon (i) the percentage of royalty allowed to foreign authors under the PL 480 programme of publication in India of low-priced editions of American books, (ii) the necessity for giving encouragement to Indian authors to write books, (iii) the necessity to provide subsidies to Indian publishing industry in order to protect them, and (iv) the question of the demolition of the Indian Institute at Oxford University.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Joint Consultative Machinery

279. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Unions of employees which have disagreed with the scheme for forming Joint Councils; and

(b) the efforts being made to remove such differences?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) The organisations of Central Government employees were addressed by the Ministries concerned in connection with the implementation of the scheme for joint consultation and compulsory arbitration. The following major associations/unions have asked for further clarifications on certain points before accepting the scheme:

(1) All India Railwaymen's Federation,

(2) All India Defence Employees' Federation.

(3) C.P.W.D. Workers' Union,

(4) Civil Aviation Department Employees' Union, and

(5) National Federation of Posts and Telegraphs Employees.

(b) Home Minister held meetings with the representatives of employees' organisations during May 1965 to resolve differences. The few points that remain to be settled are being examined and it is proposed to have further discussions to arrive at an agreement.

Use of Gas

280. Shri J. N. Hazarika: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) how much gas is approximately being wasted by the Oil India Ltd. at Duliajan and by Public Sector refineries;

(b) the quantity of gas being utilized by the various agencies annually;

(c) the total quantity of gas deposited in the oil fields of Assam;

(d) how the gas is proposed to be utilized in the near future; and

(e) how much quantity of gas is being wasted or burnt annually in the Gauhati Refinery?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (e). During 1964, 129.6 million cubic metres of associated gas produced by Oil India Ltd. was flared. Similarly 15628 tonnes of gas was flared by the Gauhati Refinery during 1964.

(b) During 1964, 112.26 million cubic metres of gas produced by Oil India Ltd. was utilised by various agencies. The entire production of gas by Assam Oil Co. Ltd which is about 55 million cubic metres per annum is being utilised for internal consumption. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission started supplying gas from December 1964 from its Cambay Gas field to Dhuvaran Power House and the total quantity of gas supplied till

the end of June 1965 is of the order of fifty-two million cubic metres.

(c) As on 1-1-1965, the estimate of proved and indicated gas reserves in the mining lease areas of Oil India Ltd. is 33,000 million cubic metres. Estimated reserves of gas in the Assam Oil Company Ltd's Digboi field are about 748 million cubic metres. The gas reserves in the lease areas of Oil and Natural Gas Commission have not yet been estimated.

(d) The gas produced by Oil India Ltd. is proposed to be utilised for Thermal Power Plant, Fertilizer Factory, field requirements of Assam Oil Company Ltd., gas distribution scheme for domestic and small industrial consumers, Tea Gardens, Brick Works, etc. The gas produced by Assam Oil Company will be utilised for their internal consumption. The gas from the Cambay Gas field in Gujarat will be supplied to Dhuvaran Power House. The associated gas from Ankleshwar oilfield in Gujarat will be supplied to Uttaran Power House and other industries in Gujarat. To utilise the refinery gas at Gauhati a scheme for manufacture of LPG for domestic use in Assam is under consideration of Government.

Hunger Strike by Detenus in Tihar Jail

281. **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the detenus in Tihar Central Jail in Delhi had gone on hunger strike;

(b) if so, whether any Member of Parliament was among them;

(c) the demands placed by the hunger strikers before the jail authorities and Government; and

(d) the action taken by Government thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The Communist detenus lodged in Tihar Central Jail observed a protest fast on 25th July 1965. Shri A. K. Gopalan, M.P., was one of them.

(c) and (d). The demands of the Communist detenus who went on protest fast related to the grant of family allowance to all of them and liberalisation of rules concerning interviews, diet and pocket allowances and medical facilities. The existing rules in this regard are under examination and a decision as to whether any further liberalisation is desirable or advisable will be taken soon.

Centre for International Living

282. **Shri R. Barua:**
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some British Organisations have asked Government to send Indian children to join the Centre for International living being established in U.K.; and

(b) if so, whether the same has been accepted?

The Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal is under consideration.

Procedure for Deportation of Pakistan Nationals

283. **Shri Basumatari:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Assam has submitted any recommendations to the Home Minister for modification of present process of deportation of Pak. Nationals from Assam;

(b) if so, what are the recommendations suggested for further modification; and

(c) whether the work of deportation is to be postponed pending the approval from the Government of India?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). No such recommendations have been received from the Government of Assam. Certain improvements have, however, been made in the procedures to ensure that no Indian citizen is evicted from India.

Export of Petroleum Products

284. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are exploring markets in highly developed countries for surplus petroleum products;

(b) whether India is in a position to export Naphtha and Motor Spirit;

(c) whether the existing refineries are committed to export a portion of their products; and

(d) the action taken so far by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. The three international oil companies have, however, been exporting the surplus Motor Spirit/ Naphtha from their coastal refineries to various countries according to their own arrangements.

(d) Government have been persuading the oil companies to export all surplus products.

प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में पाठ्य पुस्तकें

285. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री 7 अप्रैल, 1965 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 775 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस अवधि में प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में पाठ्य पुस्तकें तैयार करने की दिशा में विभिन्न राज्यों में क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) अप्रैल, 1965 से आज तक मन्त्रालय द्वारा विभिन्न भाषाओं में कितनी पुस्तकें तैयार कराई गई और ;

(ग) इस कार्य में तेजी लाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की मानक रचनाओं के निर्माण, अनुवाद और प्रकाशन संबंधी शिक्षा मंत्रालय की योजना के अन्तर्गत, हिन्दी में पुस्तकों के मूल लेखन और अनुवाद से संबंधित कार्य, दिल्ली, बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, पंजाब, राजस्थान और पश्चिम बंगाल में विश्वविद्यालयों तथा शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं के सहयोग से चलाया जा रहा है । गुजराती, मराठी, पंजाबी और कन्नड़ से संबंधित कार्य, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, पंजाब और मैसूर में किया जा रहा है । हिन्दी की 432, गुजराती की 77, मराठी की 14, पंजाबी की 9 और कन्नड़ की 10 पुस्तकों में से, जिनका कार्य चल रहा है, अभी तक हिन्दी की 24 पुस्तकें और गुजराती की 9 पुस्तकें प्रकाशित हो चुकी है तथा शेष निर्माण के विभिन्न स्तरों पर हैं ।

(ख) अप्रैल 1965 से अब तक हिन्दी की छः पुस्तकें प्रकाशित की गई है ।

(ग) कार्य की गति को तेज करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गये है :—

(1) योजना का व्यापक प्रचार किया जा रहा है और विभिन्न भाषाई क्षेत्रों में विश्वविद्यालयों तथा शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं से अपनी-

अपनी क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में कार्य आरंभ करने का अनुरोध किया जा रहा है ।

(2) वर्तमान 35 अनुवादक एजेंसियों तथा 5 पूर्णकालिक पुस्तक निर्माण एककों के अतिरिक्त, शीघ्र ही, मराठी और तमिल की पुस्तकों के अनुवाद के लिए दो और अनुवादक एजेंसियां तथा हिन्दी के लिए एक पूर्णकालिक पुस्तक निर्माण एकक स्थापित करने का विचार है ।

(3) तकनीकी शब्दावली की समस्या, जो मानक रचनाओं के निर्माण में एक बहुत बड़ी बाधा थी, डिग्री स्तर तक सात बुनियादी विज्ञानों में एक विज्ञान शब्दावली के प्रकाशन से बहुत हद तक दूर हो गई है । वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग ने भी व्यवहारिक विज्ञानों (जैसे मैडिसिन और कृषि) तथा मानवविद्याओं और समाज विज्ञानों से संबंधित तकनीकी शब्दावली को काफी हद तक अन्तिम रूप दे दिया है ।

बरौनी तेल शोधनशाला की पाइप लाइन

286. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद** : क्या **पैट्रोलियम और रसायन** मंत्री 7 अप्रैल, 1965 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 783 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बरौनी तेल शोधनशाला की पाइप लाइन को कटाव से बचाने के लिये यथोचित उपाय कर लिये गये है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कटाव के कारण उक्त पाइप लाइन कुछ दिन के लिये इस्तेमाल नहीं की जा सकी थी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके परिणामस्वरूप क्या हानि हुई ?

पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री हुमायुन् कबिर) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Drive Against Cycle Thieves

287. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a drive was launched by the Crime Branch of the Delhi Police against the cycle thieves in July, 1965;

(b) if so, the number of persons arrested; and

(c) the number of cycles recovered from them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir. A week's drive was launched by the Crime Branch of the Delhi Police in the month of July, 1965.

(b) No arrests were made during this period.

(c) Does not arise.

Foreign Visiting Teams

288. { Dr. Saradish Roy:
{ Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the name of sports and athletic organisations which applied during the last one year for sanction of tours in India of teams from abroad; and

(b) the number of cases for which sanctions were refused?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) and (b). The information asked for, in respect of the period of one year from 16th August, 1964 to 15th August, 1965, is given below:

Sr. No.	Name of the Sports Federation	No. of proposals received	No. of proposals rejected
1.	All India Football Federation	3	..
2.	All India Women's Hockey Association	1	1
3.	All India Lawn Tennis Association	1	..
4.	Amateur Athletic Federation	3	..
5.	Badminton Association of India	1	..
6.	Board of Control for Cricket in India	7	..
7.	Gymnastic Federation of India	1	1
8.	Indian Amateur Boxing Federation	2	..
9.	Indian Golf Union	1	
10.	Indian Polo Association	1	..
11.	Inter-University Board of India	1	..
12.	Indian Hockey Federation	2	..
13.	National Cyclists' Federation of India	1	1
14.	Wrestling Federation of India	2	..
	TOTAL	27	3

भारत-पाकिस्तान सीमा पर स्थिति

289. { श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत-पाकिस्तान सीमा क्षेत्र में वर्तमान स्थिति के बारे में कोई व्यापक श्वेत-पत्र प्रकाशित करने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह कब प्रकाशित किया जायेगा ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

तेल मिलने की संभावनाओं के बारे में रूसी विशेषज्ञ का प्रतिवेदन

290. **श्री मधु लिमये** : क्या पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या गुजरात, बम्बई तथा पश्चिमी बंगाल के क्षेत्रों में तेल मिलने की सम्भावनाओं के बारे में रूसी सलाहकार काशली शिवली द्वारा कोई वक्तव्य निकाला गया है अथवा प्रतिवेदन पेश किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, उक्त खोज से क्या निश्चित परिणाम निकले ?

पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री हुमायुन कबिर): (क) गुजरात, बम्बई तथा पश्चिमी बंगाल क्षेत्रों में तेल मिलने की सम्भावनाओं के बारे में रूसी सलाहकार मिस्टर काशली शिवली ने कोई प्रतिवेदन पेश नहीं किया है । लगभग 27 जून, 1965 को कलकत्ता की स्थानीय दैनिक पत्रों में दी गई रिपोर्टों से मालूम होता है कि मिस्टर काशली शिवली ने प्रेस को कुछ वक्तव्य दिया था, जिसका पूर्ण ब्यौरा उपलब्ध नहीं है । उक्त वक्तव्य पश्चिमी बंगाल में बोडला के पास नेहा गांव में 5000 मीटर तक कुंए के व्यधन के प्रस्ताव का था और बताया गया कि पूर्व विचारों के बजाय कुआं दिसम्बर की बजाय सितम्बर में चालू होगा ।

(ख) अन्वेषण अभी प्रगति पर है ।

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिये औजारों का आयात

291. **श्री मधु लिमये :**
श्री रामसेवक यादव :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने हिन्दुस्तान में विश्वविद्यालयों में वैज्ञानिक खोज के लिये एक करोड़ रुपये के औजार तथा उपकरण मंगवाने की मांग की थी ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस के लिये केवल एक तिहाई हिस्सा मंजूर किया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वैज्ञानिक शिक्षा पर इसका क्या असर पड़ेगा ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री म० क० चागला) : (क) और (ख). विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने तीसरी आयोजना के लिए सभी विश्वविद्यालयों की विदेशी मुद्रा की आवश्यकताओं का अनुमान 6.50 करोड़ रुपए लगाया था । सरकार के लिए 1.78 करोड़ रुपए की रकम देना सम्भव हुआ है ।

(ग) जब कि विज्ञान में ग्रण्डर ग्रेजएट शिक्षा की जरूरत बहुत कर के देशीय उत्पादन से पूरी की गई हैं, स्नातकोत्तर स्तर पर उतनी प्रगति करना संभव नहीं हो सका है जितना कि मूल रूप से सोचा गया था ।

मानव शास्त्र का अध्ययन

292. **श्री मधु लिमये :**
श्री रामसेवक यादव :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जापान, रूस तथा जर्मनी के मुकाबले में हमारे देश में मानव शास्त्र के छात्रों का अनुपात बहुत ज्यादा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस अनुपात को कम करने के लिए हमारे विश्वविद्यालयों की शिक्षा प्रणाली में क्या परिवर्तन करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री म० क० चागला): (क) जी, हां । फिर भी देश में विज्ञान तथा तकनीकी शिक्षा की सुविधाओं में वृद्धि के साथ मानव विधाओं के छात्रों का अनुपात उत्तरोत्तर कम हो रहा है ।

(ख) मामला शिक्षा आयोग के विचाराधीन है ।

अनुसंधान संस्थाओं के लिये कसी सहायता

293. श्री मधु लिमये: क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय अनुसंधान संस्थाओं तथा प्रयोगशालाओं में व्यापक सोवियत सहयोग की कोई सूचना अधिकृत ढंग से प्राप्त हुई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सहयोग से किन क्षेत्रों में और किस ढंग से लाभ उठाने का सरकार का विचार है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री हजरनवीस) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Curriculum in Universities

294. **Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the steps taken so far to introduce uniform standards and curriculum in the Universities?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): The question of about-uniform standards and curricula in Universities has been considered by the University Grants Commission and they have appointed several Review Committees in different disciplines, such as Chemistry, Mathematics, Botany, Biochemistry, English, Political Science, Philosophy. The reports of Review Committees are circulated

to the Universities and it is for their Boards of Studies to take action on the recommendations of the committees.

Universities are autonomous bodies and have their own Boards of Studies to deal with the courses of study. While the core of knowledge included in different courses should be consistent with modern demands of development in different subjects, universities should be free to prescribe their own curricula, and it would be difficult to insist that the courses should be uniform in all universities, as it will be harmful to the ideas of experimentation and progress.

Communist Activity in Darjeeling

295. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:**
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Tan Singh:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the Press reports that Darjeeling is threatened with infiltration of Communists owing allegiance to China:

(b) whether a vicious whispering campaign has been started by them that 'the Red Liberation Army is coming from China'; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Press reports to this effect came to the notice of Government and were found to be grossly exaggerated.

(c) All possible steps have been taken and are being taken to combat activities prejudicial to the defence of India, public safety and maintenance of public order.

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12 hrs.

RE CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE

(Query)

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने एक ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव का नोटिस दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा: उसमें कहा गया है कि राजस्थान के कई जिलों में अमरीका के सड़े गेहूं का दूषित आटा खाने से हैजा और दूसरी बीमारियां फैली हुई हैं और लगभग 200 आदमी मर गये हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें ।

12.01 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported Threat of Resignation by Doctors of Central Government Health Scheme

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर स्वास्थ्य मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

> "केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के डाक्टरों द्वारा त्याग-पत्र दिये जाने की धमकी के समाचार ।"

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Shri P. S. Naskar): The Statement consists of three typed pages. May I seek your permission to read it in English?

Mr. Speaker: Would it be all right . . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत महत्व का विषय है । हम चाहते हैं कि मंत्री महोदय का वक्तव्य सदन में पढ़ा जाये । इस में ज्यादा से ज्यादा पन्द्रह मिनट लगेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह स्टेटमेंट माननीय सदस्यों के सामने आ जायेगा और वे उसको पढ़ कर बाद में सवाल कर सकते हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । यह महत्व का विषय है । इसको हाउस में पढ़ना चाहिये ।

श्रीरामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसको हिन्दी में पढ़ा जाये ।

Mr. Speaker: This can be read in English.

Shri P. S. Naskar: In reply to a Calling Attention Notice about the observance of a protest week by a large number of doctors working under the Central Government Health Scheme, a statement was made in the Lok Sabha on the 2nd March, 1965. In pursuance of the assurance that the grievances of the medical officers would receive very careful and early consideration the various issues involved were considered and orders issued in this Ministry's Office Memorandum No. F. 5 (I)-1/65-CHS, dated the 30th June, 1965 (copy is laid on the Table of the Sabha,—Statement I) regarding the revised scales of pay and the revised structure of the Service. Broadly speaking the reorganised Service will be divided into two classes, namely general duty doctors and specialists. The General Duty Medical Officers will be in Class II as well as as in Class I. The Specialist Grade Officers and Super-time scale officers will be in Class I.

Class II Service will consist of (i) General Duty Licentiate Medical Officers with a scale of pay Rs. 350—15—380—20—500—EB—20—600 and (ii) General Duty Graduate Medical Officers (Class II-A) with a scale of pay of Rs. 350—25—500—30—590—EB—30—830—35—900. The minimum qualification for entry to Class II-B of the Service i.e. General Duty Licentiate Medical Officers will be the possession of a Licentiate medical qualification and five years experience and the minimum qualification for entry to Class II-A i.e. General Duty Graduate Medical Officers will be the possession of graduate medical qualification registered with the Medical Council of India. The medical graduates after completing the rotating internship will be eligible for appointment to this category and will be eligible for promotion to Class I Service. A suitable share of the vacancies in Class II-A will be reserved to be filled by promotion of the outstanding members of Class II-B.

The minimum qualification for entry to Class I category of General Duty doctors, which will carry pay in the scale of Rs. 450—30—660—EB—40—1100—50—1250, shall be 5 years' experience after registration as a medical graduate. Medical graduates who obtain a post-graduate diploma qualification will be given two advance increments and those who obtain post-graduate degree qualification will be given four advance increments in this scale: The strength of Class I and Class II-A shall be adjusted in such a manner that posts in Class I Service shall be filled by promotion of officers who have put in 5 years' service in Class II-A and are considered suitable for appointment to Class I on the basis of their record and a qualifying test. The remaining vacancies, if any, will be filled by recruitment through the Union Public Service Commission.

There shall be a 'Specialist' Grade' carrying pay in the scale of Rs. 600—40—1000—EB—50—1300. The minimum qualification for entry to this category will be the possession of a

[Shri P. S. Naskar]

post-graduate degree qualification with at least three years' standing in the profession in a responsible position connected with the speciality or post-graduate diploma qualification with at least five years' standing in the profession with three years work in a responsible position connected with the speciality.

The 'Supertime Scale' posts will carry the scales of (i) Rs. 1300—60—1600—100—1800, and (ii) Rs. 1800—100—2000—125—2250, in addition to the posts of Director-General of Health Services and Addl. D.G.H.S. 50 per cent of the vacancies in the supertime scale I (Rs. 1300—1800) will be filled by promotion of officers working in the Specialists' Grade. Some of the General Duty Doctors (Class I) may also be promoted to this grade. The remaining 50 per cent. of the vacancies will be filled by recruitment through the Union Public Service Commission for which the C.H.S. doctors too will be free to apply. All vacancies in the Supertime scale II (Rs. 1800—2250) will be filled by promotion of suitable officers holding posts in the supertime Scale I (Rs. 1300—1800).

Persons appointed to the Service shall not be allowed private practice of any kind. Those appointed to Class I of the Service shall be entitled to non-practising allowance at the rate of 50 per cent of pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 600/- P.M. Those appointed to Class II of the Service will be granted n.p.a. at 33 1/3 per cent subject to a minimum of Rs. 150/- P.M.

The revised scales of pay and non-practising allowance will be granted with effect from the 1st July, 1965.

Steps are being taken to amend the Central Health Service Rules to give effect to the above mentioned decisions as well as to reorganise the structure of the Service and to provide for other cognate matters. A comparative statement showing the scale of pay prescribed for the I.A.S., the Central Engineering Service and the C.H.S. (both existing and revised) is also laid on the table of the Sabha—Statement II.

All medical officers who have been appointed to the Central Health Service already or those who have been selected for appointment to the Service against future maintenance vacancies have been asked to elect in writing for the pay and allowances as sanctioned in the Ministry of Health O.M. dated the 30th June, 1965. About 500 officers have already opted for the revised scales of pay so far. The last date for exercising options was the 13th August, 1965, but it has been extended in the case of officers posted at distant places, and for those who have asked for extension of time. The options are being received through the Heads of Departments.

No letters of resignations have been received by the Ministry of Health.

Statement—I

No. F. 5(I)—1/65-CHS

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Ministry of Health

New Delhi-1, the 30th June, 1965.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject:—Central Health Service—Revision of scales of pay & re-organisation of the Service.

The Government of India have had under consideration for some time the question of reorganisation and revision of the pay scales of the Central Health Service with a view to rationalising the structure of the Ser-

vice and the pay scales and have been placed to take the following decisions:—

1. The Service shall be divided into two classes, namely, Class I and Class II and will consist of the following categories of officers:—

i. General Duty Medical Officers.

ii. Specialists Grade Officers.

iii. Super-time scale Officers.

The General Duty Medical Officers will be in Class II as well as in Class I. The Specialist grade officers and super-time scale officers will be in Class I.

2. Class II Service will consist of (i) General Duty Licentiate Medical Officers (Class II-B) with a scale of pay of Rs. 350—15—380—20—500—EB —20—600 and (ii) General Duty Graduate Medical Officers (Class II-A) with a scale of pay of Rs. 350—25—500—30—590— EB —30—830—35—900. The minimum qualification for entry to Class II-B of the Service, i.e., General Duty Licentiate Medical Officers, will be the possession of a Licentiate medical qualification included in Part I of the Third Schedule to the India Medical Council Act, 1956 and five years experience. The minimum qualification for entry to Class II-A, i.e. General Duty Graduate Medical Officers, will be the possession of a medical qualification included in the first or the second schedule or Part II of the third schedule (other than licentiate qualification) to the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956. The holders of medical qualifications included in Part II of the third schedule should fulfil the conditions stipulated in section 13(3) of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956. The medical graduate after completing the rotating internship are eligible for appointment to this category. A suitable share of the vacancies in Class II-A will, however, be reserved to be filled up by promotion of the outstanding members of Class II-B.

3. The minimum qualification for entry to Class I category of General Duty Medical Officers, which will carry pay in the scale of Rs. 450—30—660— EB —40—1100—50—1250, shall be 5 years' experience after registration as a medical graduate. Medical graduates who possess a post-graduate diploma qualification will be given two advance increments and those who possess post-graduate degree qualification will be given four advance increments in this scale (viz. Rs. 450—30—660— EB —40—1100—50—1250). The strength of Class I and Class II-A shall be adjusted in such a manner that posts in Class I Service shall be filled by promotion of officers who have put in 5 years' service in Class II-A and are considered suitable for appointment to Class I on the basis of their record and a qualifying test. The remaining vacancies, if any, will be filled by recruitment through the Union Public Service Commission.

4. There shall be a specialists grade carrying pay in the scale of Rs. 600—40—1000— EB —50—1300. The minimum qualification for recruitment to this category will be the possession of a post-graduate degree qualification with at least three years' standing in the profession in a responsible position connected with the speciality or post-graduate diploma qualification with at least five years' standing in the profession and with three years work in a responsible position connected with the speciality.

5. The super-time scale posts will carry the scales of (i) Rs. 1300—60—1600—100—1800 and (ii) Rs. 1880—100—2000—125—2250 in addition to the pay fixed for the posts of Director-General of Health Services and Addl. Director-General of Health Services. 50 per cent of the vacancies in the supertime scale of Rs. 1300—1800 will be filled by promotion of officers working in the Specialist grades. Some of the General Duty doctors (Class I) may also be promoted to this grade. The remaining 50 per cent of the vacances will be fielled by recruitment

through the Union Public Service Commission. All vacancies in the Supertime scale of Rs. 1800—2250 will be filled by promotion of suitable officers holding posts in the supertime scale of Rs. 1300—1800.

6. Persons appointed to the Service shall not be allowed private practice of any kind whatsoever, including consultant and laboratory practice. Those appointed to Class I of the Service shall be entitled to non-practising allowance at the rate of 50 per cent of pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 600/- p.m. Those appointed to Class II of the Service will be granted non-practising allowance at 33 1/3 per cent subject to a minimum of Rs. 150/- p.m.

7. The revised scales of pay and n.p.a. will take effect from the 1st July, 1965.

8. Steps are being taken to amend the Central Health Service Rules to give effect to the above mentioned decision as well as to re-organise the structure of the Service and to provide for other cognate matters.

P. V. HARIHARASANKARAN,
Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

To

All Participating Ministries/Depts Union Territories

D.G.H.S.

STATEMENT II

Comparative statement showing the scales of pay prescribed for I.A.S., Engineering services under the C.P.E.D. and the Central Health Service.

S. No.	I.A.S.	Engineers	Central Health Service	
			Existing.	Revised.
1	2	3	4	5
1	*Junior scale* Rs. 400—500—40—700—E.B.—30—1000	*Asstt. Engineer.* Rs. 350—25—500—30—590—E.B.—30—800—E.B.—30—830—35—900 *Asstt. Executive Engrs.* Rs. 400—400—450—30—600—35—670—E.B.—35—950.	*Class II* Rs. 325—25—500—30—590—E.B.—30—800—plus N.P.A. at 25% of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 150/-, *i.e.* Rs. 475—1000.	*Class II (a) For Medical Graduates* Rs. 350—25—500—30—590—E.B.—30—830—35—900+ N.P.A. @ 33⅓% subject to a minimum of Rs. 150/- p.m., *i.e.* Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1200/-. *Class II (b) For medical licentiates* Rs. 350—15—380—20—500—E.B.—20—600— plus N.P.A @ 33⅓% subject to a minimum of Rs. 150/- p.m., *i.e.* Rs. 500 to 800.

1	2	3	4	5
2	*Senior Scale*	*Senior scale For Executive Engrs.*	*Class I-Junior scale*	*General Duty Medical Officers Class I*
	Rs. 900 (6th year or under) 950—1000—60—(9th year) 1120—1180—1240—1300—1360—1420—1480—1540—1600—(50)—1650—1700—1750—1800	Rs. 700—40—1100—50/2—1250	Rs. 425—25—450—30—600—35—705—E.B.—35—950—plus N.P.A. @ 25% of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 150/- p.m., *i.e.* Rs. 575—1187·50.	Rs. 450—30—660—E.B.—40—1100—50—1250 plus N.P.A.@ 50% of pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 600 p.m. *i.e.* Rs. 675—1850.
			Class I—Senior Scale	*Specialist Grade*
			Rs. 675—35—850—40—1050—50—1300 plus N.P.A. of 25% of pay, *i.e.* Rs. 877—1625.	Rs. 600—40—1000—E.B.—50—1300+N.P.A. @ 50% of pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 600/- *i.e.* Rs. 900—1900
3	*Selection Grade*	*Supdt. Engineers.*	*Super-time scales.*	*Super-time scales.*
	Rs. 1800—100—2000	Rs. 1300—60—1600—100—1800	(i) Rs. 1300—60—1600 plus N.P.A. @ 25% of pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 400/- *i.e.* Rs. 1625—200.	*Grade II.*—Rs. 1300—60—1600—100—1800 + N.P.A. @ 50% of pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 600 *i.e.* Rs. 1900 to 2400
		Additional Chief Engineers		
		Rs. 2000/- fixed.	(ii) Rs. 1600—100—2000 plus N.P.A. @ 25% of pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 400/-p.m., *i.e.* Rs. 2000—2400.	*Grade I.*—1800—100—2000—125—2250+N.P.A. @ 50% of pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 600, *i.e.* Rs. 2400—2850.
		Chief Engineer Rs. 2250/-	(iii) Rs. 2250/- for Addl. D. G. plus N.P.A. Rs. 400/- p.m.	Pay yet to be revised for Addl. D.G. and D.G.
			(iv) Rs. 2750/- fixed for D. G. plus N.P.A. Rs. 400/- p.m.	

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो डाक्टरों का मामला है, उस को लेकर काफ़ी असन्तोष पैदा हुआ है और मुझको बताया गया है कि 600 डाक्टरों ने करीब करीब इस्तीफा देने का फैसला किया है । सनातकीय परीक्षा पास करने के बाद फ़ौजी वैद्य की सेवा या इंजीनियरी की सेवा या आई० ए० एस० की सेवा में भरती हुए लोगों के लिए जो तन्ख्वाह है, उस में और अभी जो योजना मंत्री महोदय ने हमारे सामने रखी है, उसमें काफ़ी फ़र्क है । इन्होंने जो वर्गीकरण वगैरह बनाया है उससे काफी असन्तोष पैदा हुआ है । इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस योजना पर पुनर्विचार करके जैसे फ़ौजी वैद्यकीय सेवा या इंजीनियरी सेवा या आई० ए० एस० की सेवा में जैसी तनख्वाह दी जाती है, क्या इन डाक्टरों के लिए भी एक ही श्रेणी, यानि प्रथम श्रेणी बना कर उनको यह तनख्वाह दी जाएगी ?

Shri P. S. Naskar: I gave a very detailed statement.....

Mr. Speaker: Whether Government would reconsider the matter and bring up the scale on par with that of the medical services in the armed forces or the IAS or the engineering services?

Shri P. S. Naskar: The answer is that Government have considered all these points and the revised scales that have been announced indicate Government's decision in the matter.

श्री मधु लिमये : एक छोटा सा सवाल और . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : नाम बहुत कम हैं और आप मुझे एक छोटा सा सवाल करने की आज्ञा दे सकते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जी नहीं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : डाक्टरों ने जो त्यागपत्र दिये हैं . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय: वे कहते हैं नहीं दिये हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : दिये हैं, यह मैं आपको बतलाता हूं । 30-6-65 को 404 डाक्टरों ने इस्तीफे दिये और 9-7-65 को 125 ने और 12-8-65 को 74 ने दिये हैं । इन लोगों ने मंत्री महोदय से मिलने की तीन बार कोशिश की है, 12 14 और 15 अगस्त को, लेकिन उन्होंने उनसे मिलने से इन्कार किया है । यह मसला पिछली बार इस सदन में 2-3-65 को आया था और उस वक्त नन्दा जी ने बीच में छेड़ते हुए कहा था कि वह स्वयं इसको देखेंगे । यह झगड़ा पिछले कई महीनों से चला आ रहा है और डाक्टरों में बहुत भारी असन्तोष है । इस बात को लेकर भी असन्तोष है कि जो ज्यादा मेहनत करते हैं उनको कम तनख्वाह मिलती है और जो कम मेहनत करते हैं उनको ज्यादा तनख्वाह मिलती है । इस झगड़े को सुलझाने के लिए क्या सरकार ने उनसे बातचीत की है या करने का विचार है ?

Shri P. S. Naskar: As I mentioned in my original reply—perhaps I could not make myself sufficiently clear to the hon. Member—a statement was made in this House on the 2nd March. After that, the whole matter was examined. All the views of the doctors were taken into account and the decision that Government have taken has been read out by me just now.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : 650 लोगों ने इस्तीफे दिये हैं .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसके बाद ये रिवाइज हुए हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सरकार ने उनके प्रतिनिधियों से मिलने से इन्कार किया है और .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वे कहते हैं कि उसके बाद सब जो स्केल थे वे रिवाइज हुए हैं ।

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : मिलना चाहते हैं या नहीं ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सेक्रटरी ने मना कर दिया था । सरकार ने साफ कहा है कि मिलना नहीं चाहते हैं । सरकार क्यों उनके प्रतिनिधियों से मिलना नहीं चाहती है ?

Shri P. S. Naskar: They are government officers. There is a proper channel through which they could make representation. The Director General of Health Services, the Secretary and everybody in the Ministry is available for consultation and to meet their representation.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । 2-3-65 को नन्दा जी ने स्वयं कहा था कि वे सारे मामले को देखेंगे और जल्दी इसका निबटारा करेंगे । मैं नन्दा जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने क्या किया है इस मामले में अब तक ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नन्दा साहब से नहीं पूछ रहे हैं इस वक्त ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam (Banda): According to the statement made by the hon. Minister, the Health Ministry has tried to fulfil the assurance given in this House. But still there is great confusion, dissatisfaction and disgust prevailing amongst the doctors. May I know from him what are the reasons why the doctors are so disgusted that they have given an open challenge saying they are going to resign? I would also like to know whether . . .

Mr. Speaker: The reason is very simple. They want more. What else?

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: I would like to know whether it is a fact or not that because of this confusion created by the Health Ministry and because of the scheme, the net result is that people of the higher grade have been benefited to a great extent but people of the lower grade have suffered all the more. I want a categorical answer.

Shri P. S. Naskar: Nobody has suffered more; nobody has benefited more. If the hon. Member will kindly look into the scales of pay, everybody has been benefited.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): On 18th March, at the instance of a senior Member of this House who is a doctor, the hon. Health Minister met the representatives of the Doctors' Joint Action Council and gave eight assurances. I find that after the introduction of the new pay scales and other service conditions, none of those assurances has been fulfilled, and that is one of the causes which is leading to this agitation. I want to know why Government deviated from their assurances, whether this was due to financial difficulties, and whether it is a fact that out of more than Rs. 1 crore which is likely to be spent on these new pay scales, 80 to 90 per cent goes to those who are getting more than Rs. 1,000 and only the rest is going to the lower doctors.

Shri P. S. Naskar: There is no such Government assurance of 8 or 9 points as the hon. Member mentioned. There may have been private discussions between the hon. Minister and the doctors, but no assurance was given. The only thing that was said on the floor of the House was on 2nd March, namely that the whole pay structure and other allied things were being considered. After full consideration, Government has announced the decision in their memorandum of the 30th June, as I mentioned in my reply. As for the other point about 80 per cent going to the top people, it is a matter of opinion, but the facts are different.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On a point of order. My point of order is this. What I said was that on 18th March, at the intervention or instance of a senior Member of this House, Dr. C. B. Singh, the hon. Minister met the members of the Joint Action Council and 8 assurances had been given. I have got all of them in writing here, and he cannot deny them. I never said that it was in the House. But an assurance was given in the House by the Home Minister that he would intervene, and also by the hon. Minister that she would do her best. Let him reply whether the assurances were given by the hon. Minister, whether in a private or a public meeting, to the doctors who came in a deputation to meet her, and whether they were not fulfilled. I have here the assurances in writing. Let him answer that.

Mr. Speaker: Does he want information, or is it a point of order?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My point of order is . . .

Mr. Speaker: What does he want? Which rule has been violated that I should exercise my judgment?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am reading all the rules, and after a month or so, I will be able to quote. Certainly you should realise our difficulties.

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order. Shri Banerjee is an old parliamentarian, and he knows it best that there is no point of order.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He is evading the question.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): On a point of order. The question has been put in respect of two assurances given, one by the Health Minister and another by the Home Minister, one in respect of talking to the representatives of the doctors' association and the other in respect of the intervention of the Home Minister. The question related to whether the Government have tried to fulfil these assurances. That question has not been answered. That question must be answered.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla (Mahasamund): There is no point of order in this.

Shri P. S. Naskar: I started by saying that this assurance was given in this House, that the matter would be looked into. That was on 2nd March. About this private discussion, do you consider it an assurance? As a trade union leader, my hon. friend Shri Banerjee knows what a discussion is and what an assurance is.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is the patients who are suffering. Kindly ask the Minister to reply.

श्री मधु लिमये : दूसरे प्रश्न का भी जवाब नहीं आया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं आया है तो अब रह गया है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : एक करोड़ रुपया कुल खर्च होगा, यह कहा गया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि भिन्न वर्गों पर कितना होगा ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब रह गया है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : नन्दा जी ने आश्वासन दिया था । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने क्या कदम उठाया है उस आश्वासन को पूरा करने के लिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इजाजत नहीं दे रहा हूं, आप कैसे पूछेंगे ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह जवाब तो दिलाया जाए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह खत्म हुआ लेकिन फिर भी आप बार बार खड़े हो रहे हैं ।

12.20 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

WRIT PETITION BY SHRI MADHU LIMAYE BEFORE CIRCUIT BENCH OF PUNJAB HIGH COURT.

Mr. Speaker: There was a notice of question of privilege by Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, Shri A. S. Saigal and others regarding the writ petition by Shri Madhu Limaye before the Circuit Bench of the Punjab High Court. I had kept it pending because then the case was before the Court. Shri Shukla might briefly say what he wants to.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla (Mahasamund): Sir, I had given this notice of privilege motion on 10th May and as you have said this was held over until the Court gave the decision on the writ petition. As you will remember, the hon. Member Mr. Madhu Limaye made allegations of *mala fides* on the presiding officer of this hon. House in a writ petition and that is the most objectionable part on which I have based my privilege motion. I also requested that this motion be referred to the Privileges Committee for its decision. But may I say that if the hon. Member is prepared to offer an unconditional apology to this House then this matter may not be referred to the privileges committee and the House may consider whether that apology can be accepted or not.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री शुक्ल ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है उसको पहले उनको पढ़ना चाहिये था ताकि सदन को पता चलता कि क्या प्रस्ताव है । इसलिये मैं उनसे विनती करता हूं कि पहले उन्होंने जो पत्र आपको लिखा है उसे वे पूरा पढ़ें । उसके बाद मुझे जो कहना है उसे कहूंगा ।

Mr. Speaker: He may read out the notice.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The notice is as follows:

> "I wish to move in this House a Privilege Motion against Shri Madhu Limaye, M.P. and Mr. Justice Grover and Mr. Justice S. K. Kapoor for having committed breach of privilege of Lok Sabha."

These two judges are now out because . . .

Mr. Speaker: The notice may be read.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I am reading the entire notice.

> "The day-to-day working of the House and the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the House are sought to be nullified and made ineffective

by the writ petition which has been filed by Shri Madhu Limaye before the Circuit Bench of the Punjab High Court in Delhi. This has duly been admitted by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Grover and Mr. Justice S. K. Kapoor and they have thought it proper to serve the Speaker of Lok Sabha with summons to appear before them. This in my opinion causes a very severe breach of privilege of this House and prevents it from normal functioning in accordance with the rules of procedure and conduct of business as framed by itself.

The allegations of *mala fide* and malice made by Shri Madhu Limaye against the hon'ble Speaker of the Lok Sabha also constitutes a very severe breach of privilege of the House on whose behalf the Speaker exercises his authority impartially.

I move that this matter may be referred to the Privileges Committee of the House to determine what appropriate action may be taken against the offenders."

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रस्ताव के सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जब मैं उच्च न्यायालय के सामने अपनी याचिका लेकर गया तो उसका मकसद किसी का अपमान करना या किसी के विशेषाधिकारों को भंग करना नहीं था। इस वक्त न्यायालयों के अधिकार और संसद् और विधान मण्डलों के अधिकार अपने संविधान के अन्दर क्या हैं, इस पर काफी गर्म बहस हो रही है। यह कार्य उत्तर प्रदेश से शुरू हुआ, केशवसिंह, सालोमन और इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय के मामले को ले कर। मैंने जो याचिका दायर की पंजाब उच्च न्यायालय के सामने उसके द्वारा मैं जानना चाहता था कि यहां पर जो कार्रवाई होती है और मेरी समझ में उसमें जब संविधान टूटता है, संविधान की हत्या हो जाती है तब उसके सम्बन्ध में मुझे धारा 226 के अन्दर उच्च न्यायालय में जाकर उसका फैसला कराने का अधिकार है या नहीं। इस चीज को मैं नापना चाहता था। इसी पर मैं अन्तिम फैसला चाहता था और उसके लिये मैं उच्च न्यायालय के सामने गया था जो कि दिल्ली में बैठता है।

उच्च न्यायालय का जो फैसला आया है उसकी नकल तो मेरे पास नहीं है। लेकिन अखबारों में मैंने जो पढ़ा उससे मुझे पता चला कि मैंने जो मसला उठाया था उस पर अदालत ने कोई निश्चित राय नहीं दी है। उन्होंने एक मामले को लेकर कहा कि आपको जल्दी आना चाहिये था और दूसरे मामले के बारे में कहा कि आपको बाद में आना चाहिये था। काननी बातों को लेकर उन्होंने अपनी निश्चित राय देने से इनकार किया है। जहां तक न्यायालयों के अधिकारों का सवाल है और संसद् के अधिकारों का सवाल है उनके बारे में उन्होंने कोई निश्चित राय नहीं दी है।

इस मामले में मैं सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के सामने जाने वाला हूं और यहां जो कानून बना है उसको भी चुनौती देने वाला हूं, और इसमें कुछ समय लगेगा। उसके बाद आप इस प्रस्ताव को ले सकते हैं। लेकिन अगर इसके बारे में आपका आग्रह है तो मुझे इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ नहीं कहना है। आप विशेषाधिकार समिति के सामने इस सवाल को रख सकते हैं। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि मैंने कोई गलती की है ऐसा मुझको नहीं लगता है। अगर कोई यह साबित कर देगा और मुझे महसूस होगा कि मैंने गलत काम किया है तो मैं किसी से भी

[श्री मधु लिमये]

माफी मांगने के लिये तैयार हूं । लेकिन जब तक मेरा विश्वास है कि मैं केवल अपने कर्तव्य और फर्ज का पालन कर रहा था और मुझको संविधानिक मामले को उठाने का पूरा अधिकार था . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में जा रहे हैं तो इसे रोकने के लिये मैं तैयार हूं । मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है अगर आप का यह कहना है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अगर आप इस पर राजी नहीं हैं . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, मैं बिल्कुल राजी हूं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं आपकी मार्फत सदन से कहना चाहता हूं . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो आप इस को सुप्रीम कोर्ट में ले जाना चाहते हैं?

श्री मधु लिमये : जी, हां ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ले जाइये, हम इन्तजार कर सकते हैं ।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Sir, I read out to the House the actual words?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य इसको सुप्रीम कोर्ट में ले जा रहे हैं

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The hon. Member has not put in the actual charge; the charge is different from that in the court.

Mr. Speaker: Let us proceed to the next item of business.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: What is the decision, Sir? Is it going to the Privileges Committee?

Mr. Speaker: No; I am not referring it to the Privileges Committee. He says he is taking it to the Supreme Court.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: He has not gone to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Speaker: Let him go; it does not matter. We will have that.

12.26 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENTS SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT

The Minister of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various sessions shown against each:—

(i) Supplementary Statement No. II, Eleventh Session, 1965 (Third Lok Sabha)

(ii) Supplementary Statement No. VI, Tenth Session, 1964 (Third Lok Sabha)

(iii) Supplementary Statement No. VIII, Ninth Session, 1964 (Third Lok Sabha)

(iv) Supplementary Statement No. XIII, Seventh Session, 1964 (Third Lok Sabha)

(v) Supplementary Statement No. XV, Sixth Session, 1963 (Third Lok Sabha)

(vi) Supplementary Statement No. XVIII, Fourth Session, 1963 (Third Lok Sabha)

(vii) Supplementary Statement No. XIII, Fifteenth Session, 1961 (Second Lok Sabha)

[*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-4513/65 to LT-4519/65.]

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY ETC.

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961:—

(i) Certified Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, for the year 1963-64 along with the Audit Report thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4520/65.]

(ii) Certified Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, for the year 1963-64 along with the Audit Report thereon. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-4521/65].

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, on a point of clarification in regard to sub-item (i) of item 4 of the Order Paper which has been laid on the Table just now, which refers to the IIT, Kharagpur. Has the Minister's attention been drawn to the rather gruesome reports appearing, in a section of the press, about the ragging of freshers by seniors in the IIT, Kharagpur, and are those reports correct?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes, Sir. My attention has been drawn and I have already taken action.

ANNUAL REPORT OF REHABILITATION INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LIMITED

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Annual Report of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1963-64, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-4522/65].

MADHYA BHARAT PANCHAYATS (REORGANISATION) ORDER, ETC. ETC.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) a copy of the Madhya Bharat Panchayats (Reorganisation) Order, 1965, published in Notification No. S.O. 1318, dated the 24th April, 1965, under sub-section (5) of section 4 of the Inter-State Corporations Act, 1957. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-4523/65.]

(2) a copy of the Defence of India (Second Amendment) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 706 dated the 6th May, 1965, under section 41 of the Defence of India Act, 1962. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-4524/65.]

(3) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 18 of the Citizenship Act, 1955:—

(i) The Citizenship (Amendment) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 396 dated the 13th March, 1965.

(ii) The Citizenship (Amendment) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 728, dated the 15th May, 1965.

(iii) The Citizens (Registration at Indian Consulates) Amendment Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 727 dated the 15th May, 1965.

[*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-4525/65].

(4) a copy each of the following Notifications making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(i) G.S.R. 731 dated the 15th May, 1965.

[Shri Hathi]

(ii) G.S.R. 855 dated the 19th June, 1965.

(iii) G.S.R. 1004 dated the 24th July, 1965.

[*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-4526/65].

(5) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(i) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Amendment Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1066 dated the 31st July, 1965.

(ii) G.S.R. 1067 dated the 31st July, 1965, making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.

[*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-4527/65].

(6) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Arms Act, 1959:—

(i) The Arms (Amendment) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 633 dated the 1st May, 1965.

(ii) The Arms (Amendment) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1006 dated the 24th July, 1965.

[*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-4528/65].

(7) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 62 of the Prohibition Act, 1950 (Kerala Act No. XIII of 1950) read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President discharging the functions of the President in relation to the State of Kerala:—

(i) S.R.O. 75/65 dated the 2nd March, 1965.

(ii) The Kerala Vinegar Manufactories (Estalishment, Working and Supervision) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 110/65 dated the 23rd March, 1965.

(iii) S.R.O. 176/65 dated the 4th May, 1965.

(iv) S.R.O. 238/65 dated the 8th June, 1965, making certain amendments to the Kerala Liquor Permit (Personal Consumption) Rules, 1962.

(v) S.R.O. 252/65 dated the 15th June, 1965, making certain amendments to the Kerala Denatured Spirit and Methyl Alcohol Rules, 1962.

[*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-4529/65].

(8) a copy each of the following President's Acts under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Kerala State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1965:—

(i) The Kerala Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1965 (President's Act No. 2 of 1965). [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-4530/65.]

(ii) The Kerala Electricity Duty (Validation) Act, 1965 (President's Act No. 3 of 1965). [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-4531/65.]

NOTIFICATIONS *re.* SALAR JUNG MUSEUM (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1965, ETC.

The Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education (Shri

Hajarnavis): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 27 of the Salar Jung Museum Act, 1961:—

(i) The Salar Jung Museum (Amendment) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 624 dated the 24th April, 1965. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-4433/65].

(ii) The Salar Jung Museum (Second Amendment) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1103 dated the 7th August, 1965.

(iii) The Salar Jung Museum (Third Amendment) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1104 dated the 7th August, 1965. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-4532/65].

(2) a copy each of the following Notifications under section 43 of the Copyright Act, 1957:—

(i) The International Copyright (Third Amendment) Order, 1965, published in Notification No. S.O. 1565 dated the 17th May, 1965.

(ii) The International Copyright (Fourth Amendment) Order, 1965, published in Notification No. S.O. 2420 dated the 28th July, 1965. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-4533/65].

STATEMENT ON FLOOD SITUATION ETC.

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the following papers:—

(i) Statement on flood situation in the country. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-4534/65].

(ii) A copy of Annual Report of the Permanent Indus Commission for the year ended on the 31st March, 1965. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-4535/65].

Shri Karni Singhji (Bikaner): Sir, on a point of clarification. My Calling Attention Notice on the flood situation in Rajasthan has been disallowed. May I know whether anything has been said in the Minister's statement as to how these floods can be controlled definitely because the flood waters are now reaching Pakistan, having devasted large areas of northern Rajasthan?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Efforts have been made to control the flood situation in Rajasthan and the statement refers to diversion scheme of the Ghaggar which has been causing all this trouble and which if controlled, the floods can be overcome.

Mr. Speaker: The statement may be circulated to hon. Members and they can find out things.

UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION (EXEMPTION FROM CONSULTATION) SECOND AMENDMENT REGULATIONS, ETC., ETC.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): Sir, I beg to—

(1) re-lay on the Table a copy of the Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from Consultation) Second Amendment Regulations, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 599 dated the 24th April, 1965, under clause (5) of article 320 of the Constitution, together with an explanatory note. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-4391/65].

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

(2) lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.O.(P) No. 315 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 15th March, 1965, making certain amendment to the Kerala Public Service Commission (Consultation) Regulations, 1957, under clause (5) of article 320 of the Constitution read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President discharging the functions of the President in relation to the State of Kerala, together with an explanatory Memorandum thereto. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-4536/65].

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I remind the senior Minister of the assurance he gave in the last session that the report of the Central Vigilance Commission would be laid on the Table in this session, and ask whether he is going to implement that assurance?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): Yes, Sir.

12.28 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 1965-66

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grant in respect of Budget (General) for 1965-66.

12.28½ hrs.

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of Law and Social Security (Shri A. K. Sen): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948."

The motion was adopted.

Shri A. K. Sen: I introduce the Bill.

12.28-1|2 hrs.

MOTION *RE*: INDO-PAKISTAN AGREEMENT ON GUJARAT-WEST PAKISTAN BORDER—*Contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the motion moved by Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri on the 16th August, 1965, namely:—

"That the statement laid on the Table of the House by the Prime Minister on the 16th August, 1965, on the Indo-Pakistan Agreement of June, 1965 relating to Gujarat-West Pakistan border be taken into consideration."

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have heard the speeches delivered by hon. Members from both sides with rapt attention and I could well understand the feelings of the hon. Members so strongly expressed and with such frankness. I fully understand it and appreciate it, especially in the context of what has recently happened in Kashmir. But I would like to deal

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 18th August, 1965.

with the Kutch situation first and this agreement.

May I in the very beginning refer to the arrangements which have been made with a view to the eventual demarcation of the boundary in question? I shall not go into generalities and therefore, I propose to take up the specific points. We had already agreed to following the procedure which had been settled between the two Governments in 1959 and 1960. At first discussions at official level were envisaged and thereafter at ministers' level. In the event of the failure of these negotiations, the matter was to be referred to an impartial tribunal for a binding decision.

About the various steps relating to the future course of action, a number of points have been made. Here-again, it would be useful to take them up one by one. The first point made is that in my statements in this House, I had referred only to demarcation and not to determination. Our basic stand has all the time been that the boundary is already well established and that the only question which remains is that of demarcation. At the same time, this is a matter on which there is a difference of opinion with Pakistan, whose contention has been for several years that the boundary has yet to be determined.

To begin with, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. members to the very first statement I made on the subject on 28th April, 1965 in this House. While referring to the situation which had arisen, I had then made the following point:

> "I see no reason why the simple fact of determining what was the actual boundary between the erstwhile Province of Sind and the State of Kutch and what is now the boundary between India and Pakistan cannot be settled across the table."

The question of determination arose, because although we are quite firm that the boundary is already officially settled, Pakistan contests that position. The resulting situation, therefore, has to be resolved by negotiations and failing that, by the verdict of an impartial tribunal. In either case, there has to be a determination of the boundary, which may be achieved by negotiations or by a decision of the tribunal. Once this has happened, the next step would be demarcation of the boundary on the ground. I need not say more on this question, because as the matter is likely to be referred to a tribunal eventually, it would not be advisable to go into further details.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): In the cease-fire agreement, you have used the word 'determination' once in the preamble and there times in the text.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Yes, it has been used and therefore I have given the explanation. What is important is what has to be determined. It has to be determined as to where the border between Pakistan and India lay at the time of either 15th August 1947 or when Kutch ceded to India. That is the first point which has to be decided. We have to determine where the border was between Pakistan and India.

Shri Hem Barua: Determine the claim of Pakistan to 3500 square miles?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let us hear him.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I was coming to that. I am merely saying that "determination" in that sense is right and it has to be used here.

Shri Hem Barua: There is no mention of the word "demarcation" anywhere in the statement.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Another point was made that although I had stated clearly that we do not accept that there was any territorial dis-

[Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri]

pute, eventually we had gone back upon that position. This, of course, is not at all correct. The fact is that we took good care to state in the agreement that so far as India was concerned there was no territorial dispute since the boundary was well established. You may see the relevant portion of the agreement in which it is said: "India claims that there is no territorial dispute as there is a well established boundary running roughly along the northern edge of the Rann of Kutch as shown in the preparation maps which needs to be demarcated on the ground".

An hon. Member: What about the (b) part?

Shri Hem Barua: What about the 1959 agreement on which the cease-fire agreement is based? There it is said: "and by exchange of territorial jurisdiction if any".

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He is trying to read that. Let us listen to him first.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह बार बार इंटरप्ट करना ठीक नहीं है, जो उन को कहना है कह लेने दीजिये । अगर आप का कोई प्वाइंट रह जाएगा तो मैं उसके लिए बाद में इजाजत दे दूंगा ।

Shri Hem Barua: We want to clarify . . .

Mr. Speaker: Not after every point, every minute.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Sir, several hon. Members have referred to the statement of Pakistan's claim in article 3 of the agreement and particularly to the question of 3500 square miles of territory. Let us read the relevant portions of the agreement. The actual words used are:

> "Pakistan claims that the border between India and Pakistan in the Rann of Kutch lies roughly along the 24th Parallel as is clear from several pre-partition and post-partition documents etc."

Shri Hem Barua: And therefore . . .

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: And, therefore, the dispute involves some 3500 square miles of territory.

Shri Hem Barua: Now it is complete.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Hon. Members will see that the basic claim of Pakistan is in regard to the alignment of border between India and Pakistan, and this claim Pakistan seeks to base on pre-partition and post-partition documents. In other words, Pakistan also clearly agrees that the question for determination is the subsisting border between India and Pakistan. That is the main point which I would like to emphasise (*Interruption*). They also accept that the question for determination is the subsisting border between India and Pakistan—in its view, however, as I said, the border runs along the 24th Parallel. I would like, however, to reiterate and re-emphasise that the text of the agreement makes it perfectly clear that both India and Pakistan are referring to the subsisting border between the two countries and both claim to have evidence in support of what they say. This position is further clarified by the contents of article 3(1) (c) of the provisions of the agreement. For instance, it is stated on behalf of both Governments that their Ministers would meet in order to agree—mark the words—on the determination of the borders. Even when referring to the Tribunal, both Governments jointly stated that the issue before

the Tribunal is the determination of the border.

Shri Hem Barua: In the light of their respective claims.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: That is true; the claims are there. These are the words actually used in the text of the agreement. It is, of course, true that where there is a dispute about the alignment of a border between one country and another, such a dispute *ipso facto* involves some territory or other. But the basic issue is the determination of the border and not one of a decision as to whether the whole or part of the territory belongs to one claimant or the other. In the history of international disputes there have been occasions when territorial claims have been made by one country upon another despite the existence of a determined and accepted boundary.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Give one or two examples or instances.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is in such cases that a claim can appropriately be called a territorial claim.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Certainly.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Where, however, the border is undemarcated, the position is somewhat different. The issue in that case is one of laying down the alignment of the border.

My further comment on this point is that if a territorial dispute, properly so called, were raised on a border which has already been demarcated, we would resist that claim stubbornly, even if it related to a few square yards of our territory, let alone a few thousand square miles.

Lastly, I would like to state what is to be determined by negotiations or by the verdict of the Tribunal is not of any new boundary between India and Pakistan. That is not the claim of either of the two countries. What is to be determined is the boundary which came into being as a result of the partition of the country and the accession of the State of Kutch to India. Clearly that boundary has to be identified, which has always existed between India and Pakistan and which will now be demarcated on the grounds. This identification and this determination will proceed on the basis of evidence and not on the basis of any other extraneous considerations. I hope that these clarifications which I have put forward will, to some extent meet the points raised by hon. Members.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: "To some extent"; you are right.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I knew that if I said "fully" it would not be hundred per cent correct.

There has been reference to the Tribunal, because, ultimately, the whole matter has to be decided by the Tribunal. There has been criticism of the personnel of the Tribunal. It is said that it provides for two members to be nominated by India and Pakistan but they will not be either Indians or Pakistanis. We did consider it and we felt that in case there is an Indian and a Pakistani then they will always be, if I might say so, pressing their point of view or, to some extent, they will be fighting amongst themselves. Perhaps, they might come to an agreement but it may not be possible for these two gentlemen to be of any special help to the third man, and the result would be that the third man will become the sole arbiter, one man completely deciding our fate with regard to this vital matter. We, therefore, felt that in case there are two people from different countries representing India and Pakistan, then it is possible that they might be able to take a somewhat reasonable view of things. Naturally, it is true that both the representatives will stand for the country they represent and it would be their duty to press their claims.

[Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri]

But it is just possible that they might be somewhat more helpful, their approach might be somewhat more reasonable and they would be helpful to the third man. So, I do not think that we are going to suffer in any way because we have decided to have members of the Tribunal from outside India.

Of course, it has been stated that the Tribunal might commit fraud, or fraudulent transactions or things of that type. I would not like to take that view. After all, the Tribunal will consist of very distinguished people and it would not be advisable to charge them from now on and express our view.

Shri Hem Barua: That was not my contention when I raised the point of order. I said that according to the International Law Commission the decisions of an international tribunal can be questioned on four grounds and I mentioned those four grounds. This agreement binds us with this particular sentence, and that is why I raised the objection. I did not doubt the *bona fide* of the members and I did not doubt the *bona fide* of the Indians.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: There is no question of doubting our *bona fide*. But, after all, there are conditions and conditions and a human being is a human being. Therefore, if we take a decision on the lines I have suggested, it does not mean that we suspect the *bona fide* of our own people.

In regard to the question of patrolling I can very well understand the feelings of the hon. Members. But, as I had stated in the beginning, Pakistan's claim was undoubtedly very big and they said that they were patrolling up to Karimsahi and they asked, of course, to patrol in all that area. I would not like to say much.

Shri Indrajit Gupta made a plausible case, I think, because of a shift in their attitude or in their policy that is taking place. Anyhow, it was plausible and I would not like to go into that. But, somehow, it did not convince me, because first that party lent its full support to this agreement and, later on, changed its attitude. I do not know what the real reasons are. I shall leave it to Shri Indrajit Gupta to decide for himself.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): I cannot understand what you are saying. The party never lent its full support.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Anyhow, we read it in the newspapers. I could not get their official resolution, of course, but I did read it in the newspapers, and it was a clear support. However, that party is absolutely free to change its opinion any time it likes.

Shri Warior (Trichur): After seeing all the bungling.

An hon. Member: You have yourself changed the opinion.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी): प्रधान मंत्री भी अपनी राय बदल देते हैं।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: However, about this matter, there was a good deal of discussion and, in fact, the whole thing was considerably delayed because of this particular point. It is true the British Government went into this matter in great details....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not you.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: And we also. They came to certain conclusions. We had also some information and on the basis of our information as well as on the basis of what they had said, we felt that—this is a small track of about 9 miles which passes through the Indian territory—it would be in consonance with the

status quo ante if we accepted this track and allowed the Pakistan police to patrol over it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Did the Gujarat Government agree?

Shri Yajnik (Ahmedabad): Was the Gujarat Government consulted about it?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Not exactly when we signed this Agreement. But there were talks and discussions about this with the Gujarat Government officials sometime back.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You trusted the British Government and not the Gujarat Government.

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह मालिक है ।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I personally think that this track....

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Why did the Prime Minister use the words in his statement that Pakistan was said to have used the track and we had to accept it? What is the significance of these words?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: You will perhaps not like it. But I cannot go into those details.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why not? It is very serious. Parliament is being kept in the dark.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot force him to say any particular thing. Whatever he wants to say, we have to listen and then to take a decision. Let him reply to the debate.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This is not the way to treat Parliament. We are being kept in the dark. So many times has this blunder been committed. Parliament should be taken into confidence.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): In the statement of the Prime Minister there was a sentence full of great significance. Surely, we have the right to have an explanation.

Mr. Speaker: It has been asked but I cannot force him to say any particular thing.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: If it is the case that to explain this complex sentence is to divulge the material which he does not wish to put before the House, it is most ill-advised on the part of the Prime Minister to use that sentence for the consumption of the House and the people of this country. Once he has made the statement, he must explain it.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: As I said just now, on the one hand, the British Government looked into these matters and naturally they expressed their own views and we had also our own information and we felt convinced that this proposal of the patrolling on this track by the Pakistan police—it was formerly there—was legitimate . . . (*Interruption*). It was not—I am sorry . . .

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रधान मंत्री से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह मातृभाषा में बोलें । तब ऐसे शब्दों का इस्तेमाल नहीं होगा और सही सही बातें सामने आयेंगी ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : हमारे एरिया में पाकिस्तान का क्या अधिकार था ?

श्री मधु लिमये : 3 मार्च को सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह ने यह क्यों कहा कि 25 जनवरी के पहले पाकिस्तानी पुलिस या सैनिक वहां कभी नहीं आये ? सरकार की ओर से 3 मार्च को इस सदन के सामने यह बात कही गई, लेकिन अब प्रधान मंत्री कह रहे हैं कि हम को मानना पड़ा । क्या अंग्रेजों के कहने पर मानना पड़ा ? सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह ने साफ कहा था कि 25 जनवरी से पहले पाकिस्तानी वहां पर कभी नहीं आए ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि पाकिस्तानी पुलिस वहां गश्त नहीं करेगी ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री लोग भिन्न भिन्न बात कहते है । एक मंत्री एक बात कहता है और दूसरा कोई और बात कहता है ।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: As I said, it would not be, of course, necessary to go into the details of it but we felt convinced that . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Those are vital details.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: . . . in consonance with the spirit of the Agreement, that is, the *status quo ante*, it was proper and correct for us to have agreed to the fact that Pakistani patrol will take place or they will patrol on that track between Ding-Surai . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order, Sir.

श्री मधु लिमये : 3 मार्च के बयान के साथ इस को पढ़ेंगे न ? प्रधान मंत्री इस का जवाब क्यों नहीं दे रहे है ? उन्होंने कहा था कि पूर्व-स्थिति लाने की बात थी और 3 मार्च को कहा गया था कि 25 जनवरी से पहले पाकिस्तानी कभी उस क्षेत्र में नहीं आए थे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने कहा है कि अगर माननीय सदस्य कोई बात जानना चाहेंगे, तो बाद में मैं सवाल करने की इजाजत दे दूंगा । उस वक्त आप ने मान लिया, लेकिन अब आप बार बार सवाल पूछ रहे है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : जब सब लोग पूछ रहे हैं, तो मैं क्यों बैठूं ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय बयान देने से पहले मंत्री लोग आपस में फैसला कर लें ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order, Sir. The Prime Minister has rightly referred to the expression *status quo ante*. Now, according, to him, the *status quo ante*, as revealed or disclosed to him after the last session of Parliament, showed that Pakistan was patrolling that area even sometime before January, 1965. But during the last session, he said quite a different thing. How can he reconcile what he says today with what he said during the last session of Parliament when he said that there was no Pakistani patrolling? Now he says that there has been some patrolling. In fairness to the House, I would request you, Sir, to ask the Prime Minister to place before the House all the information that he has got since the last session so that the House can judge what that information was and not blindly trust the British Government.

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order. He might resume his seat.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will you not come to our rescue?

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Agreement is being debated. Is the Government not bound to place all the relevant documents and other meterial before the House that it has got since the last session of Parliament?

Mr. Speaker: That is for the Prime Minister to see. There is no point of order that I can decide.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : इस का जवाब दिलाया जाये ।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: This is merely a track and, as I said, the police does not stay here. Of course, the army has been withdrawn completely but the police is there—they come and go; they do not stay there . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That we know. They do not build their houses there. (*Interruptions*).

श्री रामसेवक यादव : 3 मार्च को क्या कहा था ?

श्री मधु लिमये : मंत्री जी का 3 मार्च का लिखित बयान पढ़ा जाये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें । मैं इस बात का अवसर देता हूं कि माननीय सदस्य अपने अपने खयाल जाहिर कर सकें और फिर प्राइम मिनिस्टर अपना जवाब दे सकें । मैं उनको यह कैसे कह सकता हूं कि फलां बात कहो और फलां बात न कहो । वह जो कुछ मुनासिब समझें, वही बात उन्होंने कहनी है । जब माननीय सदस्य भाषण देते हैं, तो क्या मैं उन को मजबूर कर सकता हूं कि वह फलां बात कहें ?

श्री रामसेवक यादव अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है । प्रधान मंत्री जी जवाब दे रहे हैं, लेकिन जब सवाल का जवाब नहीं मिलता है, तो बहस का क्या अर्थ होगा ?

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : हम में और उन में जमीन आसमान का अन्तर है । उन को जबान में वजन है ।

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): He makes a statement which, on the face of it, appears to be so absurd that everybody laughs. Can you not take any objection to that?

Mr. Speaker: What can I do?

13.00 hrs.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I shall state the fact; it is for the hon. Members to take it or interpret it in the light they think proper. There is no police post or anything of the kind there. It was asked whether we could go to that area. I would only say that we are entitled to inspect that line and even go over to Kanjarkot. This point is also quite clear. There is nothing like no-man's land.

An hon. Member: Can we go to Ding-Surai?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Ding and Surai are in Pakistan.

Shri S. M. Banerjee *rose*—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको मैंने कहा है कि इस तरह से नहीं आप कर सकते हैं । इनको खत्म कर लेने दीजिये, आपको मौका दे दूंगा ।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I would only say that the Kutch Agreement has to be considered as a separate and independent question altogether. I do realise that the Kashmir situation has created special difficulties for us. Yet I would not like that we should mix it up with Kashmir because I have always said that this Kutch Agreement is a separate Agreement by itself. To suggest that we will agree to arbitration or to reference to a tribunal in regard to other disputes also is not correct or will not be correct. Mr. Trivedi said and I have made it absolutely clear that this stands by itself and has nothing to do with other border disputes.

श्री बृजराज सिंह (बरेली) इन्होंने कहा था कि बात नहीं करेंगे जब तक कंजरकोट खाली न हो जाए । इस पर टिकें इसकी क्या गारंटी है ।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I think that the basic point has been met and I personally think that what we have done is good for our country and also good from the international point of view. Of course, Kanjarkot, Biar Bet and other points have been vacated. We have now complete civilian control over the Rann of Kutch. There is absolutely no doubt . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कंजरकोट जा सकते हैं क्या ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : जी हां जा सकते हैं, कंजरकोट, बियारबेट आदि सब जगह जा सकते हैं ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : कंजरकोट, बियारबेट, सरदार चौकी पर आपकी पुलिस होगी क्या ?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is true that I had in mind that, if possible, we should avoid a major conflict or war. I do not deny that fact. It is a basic principle which India has accepted and adopted. May I, in this connection, quote what the Constitution says? Article 51 says that the State shall endeavour to promote international peace and security and also foster respect for international law, etc., and encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration . . . (*Interruptions*).

Shri Hem Barua: We are concerned not merely with Art. 51 but also with Art. 253 of the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): The sovereignty of the country is not arbitrable.

श्री रामसेवक यादव अपनी भूमि दे कर नहीं करेंगे ।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is also in the Directive Principles. I really cannot understand why there should be opposition to this basic principle which has always been upheld by this House and by the whole country . . . (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Hem Barua: He calls this tribunal as arbitration. We do not subscribe to the view that the tribunal has an arbitrator's powers. By citing the Constitutional provision, the Prime Minister is saying the same thing which Pakistan has been saying.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Why should we deny that? It is entirely a different matter. On particular matters we may consider the whole question on its merits. This Directive Principle does not advise or direct us to go in for arbitration every time. I merely said that on this basic question. After all, we have adopted a policy, we have adopted an attitude, and I think it is something good. (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): This thing cannot be tolerated any more. How can we go on like this?

Shri Hem Barua: This is democracy and we have a right to put questions. My hon. friend is an ex-bureaucrat and that is why he says this.

Mr. Speaker: Why is Mr. Hem Barua interrupting so much? I have requested him to wait and allow the Prime Minister to continue. Let him finish and then I shall allow one or two Members to speak.

श्री रामसेवक यादव माथुर साहब को प्रधान मंत्री बना दिया जाए ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य आप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव आप बैठ जाइये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय आइंर, आइंर ।

श्री बृजराज सिंह : एक स्पष्टीकरण मैं चाहता हूं । आर्बिट्रेशन होने जा रहा है या ट्रिब्यूनल के हवाले कर रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक के बाद दूसरा खड़ा हो कर बोलता जा रहा है । इस तरह से कैसे काम चल सकता है ।

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) अब तक मैं चुप बैठा रहा हूं और मैं बोला नहीं हूं । लेकिन . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं बार बार कह रहा हूं कि बैठें . . . .

श्री बड़े : मैं शान्ति से बैठा रहा हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय आप अब भी बैठ जायें ।

श्री बड़े : यह हल्ला क्यों हो रहा है, इसको आप देखें । यह इसलिए हो रहा है कि डिक्लेयर और अबिडेबल

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किसी रिजोल्यूशन को मानेंगे या नहीं ?

श्री बड़े यह पाकिस्तान के हक में जाता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इतने सीनियर मैम्बर को जब इतनी बार कहा जाता है लेकिन वह भी मानने को तैयार नहीं होता है तो अफसोस होता है । एक के बाद दूसरा बोलता ही जा रहा है । कोई कुछ परवाह ही नहीं करता है कि उसको क्या कहा जा रहा है ।

श्री बड़े : हमारे दिल जल रहे हैं.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सब कार्रवाई मैं बन्द कर देता हूं और आप बैठे चले जाइये ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव इस समझौते के विरोध स्वरूप इस सदन को स्थगित कर दिया जाए तो अच्छा है ।

श्री राधेलाल व्यास (उज्जैन) : कम से कम उनको स्थगित कर दिया जाए तो अच्छा होगा, सदन को तो नहीं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आपको निकाला जाना चाहिये यहां से । अध्यक्ष महोदय, इनको ये शब्द वापिस लेने चाहियें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय आप बैठें तभी मैं उनको कुछ कह सकता हूं । कई बार मैं कह चुका हूं लेकिन आप मानने को ही तैयार नहीं है ।

मैं ने आप से कहा (*Interruptions.*) फिर आप खड़े हैं । कोई हद भी होगी आप की । मैं ने आप से सौ दफे कहा कि आप प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब को सुन लें । उस के बाद अगर आप को कुछ कहना होगा तो मैं इजाजत दूंगा । यहां पर कोई आर्डर्ली बिहेवियर तो होना चाहिये तभी तो डिबेट हो सकता है, फिजिकल बाउंड्स कैसे कर सकते हैं ।

एक माननीय सदस्य इन लोगों को सदन से निकाला जाये ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय माननीय सदस्य ने जो कहा कि हम लोगों को सदन से निकाल दिया जाये तो क्या हम इस प्रकार कहना ठीक है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय आप बैठ जाइये । आप लोगों ने इतनी बातें कहीं, अगर दूसरे माननीय सदस्य कुछ कह दें तो मैं क्या करूं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हम इसे बर्दाश्त करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं । यह शब्द यहां नहीं कहे जाने चाहिये ।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I shall not take much time of the House. But I would clearly and categorically like to tell the House that we stick to this agreement and we do not want to deviate from it.

Some hon. Member: Shame!

श्री रामसेवक यादव यह देश की बदकिस्मती की तारीख है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब इतना अंडरस्टैंडिंग हो तो मैं नहीं चाहता कि इस वक्त किसी से कुछ कहूं । मगर क्या इस तरह से फैसला.

श्री बड़े : तीन लाख यादवों आये

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री बड़े, मैं ने आप से कहा कि आप बैठ जाइये, आप वकील भी हैं, पुराने सदस्य भी हैं, लेकिन कोई हद तो होनी चाहिये । मैं ने बार बार कहा

श्री बड़े देश में ऐसी परिस्थिति है ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : जब भूमि का सवाल हो तो कानून का सवाल नहीं रह जाता वकील का सवाल नहीं रह जाता । सीमा हो तो है कानून की ओर मनचाही करने की ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सिवा इस के क्या कोई और भी तरीका है कि आप हर एक को सुनें जो कोई कुछ कहना चाहता है और तब फैसला दें ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सरकार त्यागपत्र दे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : त्यागपत्र सरकार देगा जब हाउस कहेगा । अगर हाउस नहीं कहेगा तब कैसे देगा । श्री कछवाय बैठ जायें, उन के कहने से सरकार त्यागपत्र नहीं देगी ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हाउस कभी नहीं कहेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये ।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: But I might inform the House that in view of the recent developments which have led to sharp deterioration of the relations between India and Pakistan.....

Some hon. Members: The Prime Minister is not audible. He may speak a little louder.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I said that because of the recent developments and the serious deterioration in the relations between India and Pakistan, our Foreign Minister has suggested to the Foreign Minister of Pakistan not to visit India on the 20th of this month.....

श्री मधु लिमये : जैसे यह फैसला किया है वैसे ही पंचों के फैसले को भी रद्द किया जाये ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं सरकार को बधाई देता हूं इस बात के ऊपर ।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: But as I have said just now we do not want to get out of this agreement that will neither be honourable for us or for our country nor in any way desirable from the general, moral and.....

श्री मधु लिमये : देश पर आक्रमण हो रहा है ।

श्री बृजराज सिंह : वायस आफ अमेरिका को जवाहर लाल जी ने रेप्यूडिएट किया था और शास्त्री जी आज कह रहे हैं कि हमारे लिए इस को रेप्यूडिएट करना आनरेबल नहीं है । जब जवाहरलाल जी ने रेप्यूडिएट किया था तब यह कैसे आनरेबल था । आप गलत बात क्यों कहते हैं । उस वक्त 17 जगहों पर दस्तखत हुए थे आज तो एक जगह पर ही दस्तखत हुए है ।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: No, as I have said, we cannot go back on it. If I had the slightest feeling.....

श्री रामसेवक यादव : गलती को सुधार लेना अच्छी बात है ।

श्री बडे अध्यक्ष महोदय. (*Interruptions.*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय श्री बड़े, अब आप बैठ जाइये । मैं बीस दफे कह चुका हूं कि आप बैठ जाइये । यह सब क्या है । आखिर कोई हद होनी चाहिये । किसी वक्त तो इसे खत्म होना चाहिये ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय सरकार की भी हद होनी है जो समझौता करती है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय अब आप सारे लोग बैठ जाइये ।

श्री राघेलाल व्यास : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ मुझे भी कहने की इजाजत दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय अब आप भी बैठ जाइये ।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: As I said, we do not reject the reference to the tribunal. I have no alternative, in spite of some of the Members of the

Jan Sangh strongly protesting against it..... (*Interruptions.*)

श्री बृज राज सिंह अध्यक्ष महोदय गलतबयानी नहीं होनी चाहिये। कोई अपोजीशन के मेम्बर ही इस का विरोध नहीं कर रहे हैं। स्वयम् सरकार की तरफ के मेम्बर भी ऐसा कह रहे हैं। (*Interruptions.*)

श्री रामसेवक यादव सिर्फ विरोधी दल ही नहीं, सरकारी पक्ष के लोग भी इस के विरोध में हैं। (*Interruptions.*)

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती (मुजफ्फर) : राष्ट्र की सेना के हवाले कर दो।

श्री रामसेवक यादव हमारे ही नहीं, सरकार पक्ष के लोग विरोध करते हैं।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: This is a very good exhibition of how we behave in Parliament, but anyhow, let it be there, and my hon. friends there are free to behave as they like.

श्री बड़े मेरा आब्जेक्शन इस पर है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय श्री बड़े, आप बैठ जाइये। मैं कई दफे आप से कह चुका कि इस तरह से नहीं चलेगा। आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री बड़े प्रधान मंत्री कहते हैं कि हम चाहे जहां में कैसे विदेश करते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय इस बात में भी क्या कोई शक पैदा हो गया है।

श्री मौर्य (अलवर) : इस में कोई शक नहीं कि जिस प्रकार की गलती देश के प्रधान मंत्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी ने की है अगर किसी और देश का प्रधान मंत्री ऐसी गलती करता तो उसे प्रधान मंत्री पद से इस्तीफा देना पड़ता।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Before I conclude, I would like to say that I have no doubt that on the Kashmir front we have to be very alert and most vigilant.....

श्री रामसेवक यादव अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि वह समझौते से निकल नहीं सकते हैं। अगर वह इस्तीफा दे दें और किसी दूसरे को प्रधान मंत्री बना दें तो समझौते से उन से निकला जा सकता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा क्या यह ऐसी बात है जिस पर मेम्बर लोग ताली बजायें।

श्री हनुमन्तैया (बंगलौर नगर) यह बहुत ऊंची बात है।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Our Army and our police are quite clear about their serious responsibilities. As the House knows, only the other day, we had to go over to Kargil in order to prevent infiltrators from crossing our borders. We may take any further step which is necessary; I do not know; our Army will take any further step that it considers necessary in order to defend our borders.

I do hope that we will all be able to stand united to face this challenge, and ultimately truth will prevail.

Some hon. Members rose—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप लोग बैठ जायें तो मैं कुछ कहूं। देखिये, श्री मधु लिमये, मैं ने आप से कहा था कि मैं आप को वक्त दूंगा अगर आप बैठ जायेंगे। लेकिन दरमियान में इंटरप्शन होते रहे, और जो आप के मन में था उसे आप पूछते रहे। मेरे कहने का कोई असर नहीं हुआ। अब आप फिर खड़े हो रहे हैं। क्या अब भी चाहते हैं कि आप को इजाजत दी जाये। मैं ने जरूर कहा था

श्री मधु लिमये सभी लोग खड़े हो रहे थे तो मैं ही क्यों चुप बैठता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप मेरा कहना मान कर बाकायदा इंटरप्शन करते रहे हैं तो भी क्या आप का हक रह जाता है कि आप कुछ पूछ सकते हैं।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : इंटरप्रटेशन तो हाउस ही करते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इंटरप्रटेशन ऐसे नहीं होते । अगर आप दोनों तरफ बोलना चाहें तो यह नहीं हो सकता । मैंने दस बजे से यह की कि प्रधान मंत्री को बयान कर लेने दिया जाये, लेकिन आप ने परवाह नहीं की ।

Some hon. Members *rose—*

Mr. Speaker: Shri Banerjee might ask a question.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): I have listened to the Prime Minister's speech without any interruption.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप को मौका दे दूंगा, मुझे बारी बारी से आने दीजिये ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे दो सवाल पूछने हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, एक के अलावा और कुछ नहीं ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : अच्छा मैं दोनों को एक में मिला दूंगा । पहले तो श्री शास्त्री ने समझाने की कोशिश की कि स्टेट्स को लेंदी और उस के बाद कहा पेट्रोलिंग । वह आया जाया करेंगे जैसे कि काश्मीर में आ जा रहे हैं । यह उन का बयान था । सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह जी ने इस के बारे में कोई सफाई नहीं की थी । उन के एक मंत्री कुछ कह रहे हैं और प्रधान मंत्री जी कुछ और कह रहे हैं । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह मंत्रिमंडल है या कि शिवजी की बारात है कि जिस की जो मर्जी चाहे कहे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप जो बात कह रहे हैं ऐसी बात कहना हाउस में बिल्कुल नावाजिब होगा ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : "शिवजी की बारात" कहना कोई हिन्दी में गाली नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात नहीं कहनी चाहिए । अगर हिन्दी का भी कोई शब्द होगा तो उसके बारे में मुझे फैसला करना है उसे कहा जाना चाहिये था नहीं ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मैंने क्या कहा है । मैंने यही कहा कि यह मंत्रि मंडल है या शिव जी की बारात है । क्या यह बुरी बात है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बुरी बात है । आपको यह नहीं कहना चाहिये था । शिव जी की बारात, आपको नहीं कहना चाहिए था ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मैंने ऐसी कौन सी बात कही है ।

मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि काश्मीर के मामले में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि पूरा इन्तिजाम हो रहा है । मेरे पास एक सूचना आयी है । क्या यह सही है कि हमारा एक ब्रिगेडियर गोली से मार दिया गया और उसके कैजुअल्टी आफ फिल्ड को इनफार्म किया जा रहा है, पर सदन में यह नहीं बताया गया ? अगर ऐसी गम्भीर परिस्थिति है तो सदन को बताना चाहिये था ।

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I have listened with the utmost respect to the speech of the Prime Minister. What I want to say is this, that all international agreements are subject to certain conditions, and if those conditions are not fulfilled, then those agreements can be repudiated with honour. And we have a precedent of this. We had said that there would be a plebiscite in Kashmir, and after five years we said that the conditions had changed and, therefore, that promise does not hold good now.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): It was under certain given conditions.

Shri G. N. Dixit (Etawah): There was no agreement on Kashmir about plebiscite. This a misstatement of Shri Kripalani (*Interruptions.*)

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): This is not a correct statement of fact. There the condition was that before a plebiscite was held Pakistan would vacate her intention, which she did not do..... (*Interruptions*).

सभापति महोदय : श्री तो मैम्बर बोल रहे हैं । उनको तो सुन लीजिए।

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I submit, unfortunately, the Congress Party, though it has an overwhelming majority, is behaving like the Opposition. I am really sorry for it. They are not content with their overwhelming majority, their brute majority, but they must also interfere as the Members of the Opposition do!

I say there was a promise at least of ascertaining the opinion, impartial opinion, of the people of Kashmir. It was a promise made . . .

Mr. Speaker: Why should we go into that now? I would request Acharya Kripalani to go on to the second point.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I want to say that there is a precedent, that when conditions change, when circumstances change.....

Shri Muthyal Rao (Mahbubnagar): He is referring to some other matter. (*Interruptions*).

Shri J. B. Kripalani: If Congressmen do not want me to speak, I will sit down. If you want to hear me, then you must hear me as I heard the Prime Minister. Did I intervene even once when he spoke? I did not intervene even once. But I have made a point which I want to explain, that there are precedents not only in our history but in the world's history that as circumstances change, agreements also change. I say that the circumstances under which this agreement was made were quite different, radically different, from the circumstances that exist today on account of the betrayal by Pakistan in Kashmir. That is all I have got to say. And we are not honour bound to carry out Kutch agreement. Kutch is not different from Kashmir. Kashmir is not different from Kutch, as my hon. friend, Shri Mathur, made out. This is not a separate thing. This is one country. These are not two countries. I want these two questions to be settled definitely and together. They have insulted us in every way. They are insulting us now, and we are not bound to carry out this agreement.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The Prime Minister has told us that we are very alert with regard to Kashmir. May I know from him what steps we are taking in regard to the connivance of the United Nations authorities, who are functioning under Anglo-American domination, with Pakistan because that connivance is linked up with whatever happens to our detriment in our agreement over Kutch.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I can allow only one Member from one group. I find Shri Hem Barua also standing in addition to Shri Kamath.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I spoke on the motion.

Mr. Speaker: I can allow only one of them.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: While it was partly gratifying to hear from the Prime Minister that the Government has asked Mr. Bhutto not to take the trouble of visiting India, may I ask whether this step is not a step in the direction, welcome direction, necessary direction, desirable direction, of accepting our demand for scrapping the agreement, revoking the agreement because it is a breach of one of the conditions of the agreement itself? May I also know whether there has been any instance in our history or in the history of any other country where the parties concerned bound themselves hand foot to accept the findings or

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

the award of a tribunal, contrary to the convention of the International Law Commission to the effect that the parties can question the award on three grounds to which my colleague Shri Hem Barua referred the other day?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Brajraj Singh. I cannot allow Shri Hem Barua because I have allowed Shri Kamath. I have made that clear.

Shri Hem Barua: I am not going to put a question but only to seek a clarification.

Mr. Speaker: No, not at this moment. He should resume his seat.

Shri Hem Barua: This is what I do not understand. This is not a party matter. Every member has a right to seek a clarification from the Prime Minister.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot allow him.

Shri Hem Barua: If you put your foot down like that, I would say it is very difficult for us to function in this House. I have a very relevant question to put and seek a clarification from him. I do not understand this.

श्री बृजराज सिंह : प्रश्न पूछने के पहले मैं यह साफ कर देना चाहता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक बहुत बड़ी गलत बयानी इस हाउस के सामने की है कि केवल जन संघ के लोग इस समझौते को रद्द कराना चाहते हैं। मैं स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूं कि सारा अपोजीशन.....

अनेक माननीय सदस्य : नहीं नहीं

श्री बृजराज सिंह : और आधे से ज्यादा कांग्रेस के.....

अनेक माननीय सदस्य : नहीं नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको अपनी बात कहने का हक है उनको अपनी बात कहने का हक है.....

श्री बृजराज सिंह : आप बीच में बोलने को मना करते हैं, हम को आप बीच में नहीं बोलने देते।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उनकी तरफ से क्यों बोलते हैं।

श्री बृजराज सिंह : मुझे यह प्रश्न पूछना है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने आरबिट्रेशन की बात कही और संविधान का हवाला दिया कि उसके अनुसार आरबिट्रेशन की गुंजाइश है। लेकिन यह जो इस वक्त इन्होंने ट्राइबुनल बनाया है, यह हमारे ऊपर आरबिट्रेशन करने के लिए बैठेगा या हमारे ऊपर फैसला देने के लिए बैठेगा इसका स्पष्टीकरण इन्होंने अभी तक नहीं किया है।

श्री मधु लिमये : 8 मई को राज्य सभा के सामने प्रधान मंत्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने पंचों के सम्बन्ध में जो बातचीत चल रही है उसको लेकर यह कहा था...

एक माननीय सदस्य : जो उन्होंने कहा था वह पढ़ दीजिये।

श्री मधु लिमये : वह अंग्रेजी में है इसलिए मैं नहीं पढ़ता। माननीय सदस्य खुद पढ़ लें। उस में उन्होंने यह कहा है कि पंचों के सामने जो मसला जायगा वह प्रादेशिक विवाद का नहीं होगा बल्कि प्रत्यक्ष जमीन पर केवल सीमांकन करने का जायगा। यह उनका वाक्य है पढ़ लिया जाय। अभी सत्तारूढ़ दल की बंगलौर में बैठक हुई थी लेकिन उनकी हिम्मत नहीं हुई कि अपनी बैठक के सामने इस करार को रख कर उस पर स्वीकृति की मुहर लगवायें

अध्यक्ष महोदय माननीय सदस्य सिर्फ सवाल करें।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं सवाल ही कर रहा हूं । मेरी विनती है कि अगर इस पर आप वोट लेने जा रहे हैं तो कांग्रेस पार्टी के सभी सदस्यों को खुली आजादी होनी चाहिए कि वह अपनी इच्छा के अनुसार इस करार के पक्ष या विपक्ष में वोट दें । अगर ऐसा होता है तो पता चल जायेगा कि इस सदन् की सही राय क्या है । अगर इस सदन् की सच्ची राय जानना चाहते हैं तो सभी लोगों को वोट करने की पूरी आजादी दी जाय ।

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस पर एक प्वाइंट ऑफ़ आर्डर उठाना चाहता हूं । आपने केवल सवाल पूछने की माननीय सदस्यों को इजाजत दी है लेकिन सवाल पूछने की आड़ में भाषण हो रहे हैं तो क्या यह दुबारा भाषण का इस तरह सिलसिला शुरू करने दिया जायगा (इंटररप्शंस)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर उठा कर आप स्वयं भाषण कर रहे है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब कोई मैम्बर बोले तो मुझे उसमें निबटने दिया जाय यह तो नहीं कि आप यह काम अपने जिम्मे ले लीजिये ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : व्यास जी को अपने शब्द वापिस लेने चाहिए उन्हें इनके कहने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो मैं उधर चला जाता हूं फिर आप आपस में फैसला कर लीजिये । श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री ।

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्वाइंट ऑफ़ आर्डर का क्या बना ? मैं ने इस पर व्यवस्था मांगी थी कि जब आपने केवल सवालात पूछने की इजाजत दी है तो क्या उसकी आड़ में भाषण भी दिये जा सकते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सिर्फ सवाल पूछे जा सकते हैं, भाषण नहीं किये जा सकते । प्राइम मिनिस्टर का जवाबी भाषण हो चुका है इसलिए अब भाषण उस पर नहीं किये जा सकते हैं ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) मैं बड़ी नम्रता के साथ प्रधान मंत्री जी से दो प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं । यह जो एग्रीमैंट विदेश मंत्रालय की ओर से हिन्दी में प्रकाशित होकर सदस्यों में वितरित हुआ है मैं उसको प्रधान मंत्री जी को पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं :—

"चूंकि भारत और पाकिस्तान दोनों की सरकारें गुजरात/पश्चिम पाकिस्तान सीमाक्षेत्र में इस विश्वास से युद्ध-विराम करने, और । जनवरी 1965 की स्थिति पुनः लाने पर सहमत हो गई है कि इस से भारत-पाकिस्तान की समूची सीमा पर वर्तमान तनाव कम करने में भी सहायता मिलेगी ।"

यह है वह पृष्ठभूमि जिसके कि आधार पर यह सारा एग्रीमैंट हुआ है लेकिन इस पृष्ठभूमि को तोड़ दिया गया पाकिस्तान की ओर से कश्मीर में आक्रमण करने के बाद, तो इस के बाद भी क्या भारत सरकार इस एग्रीमैंट पर कायम रहना चाहती है ?

दूसरा प्रश्न मेरा यह है कि 1956 में छाड़बेट पर हमला होने के बाद आपने अपनी वहां सेना नहीं भेजी बल्कि सैंट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस को वहां पर भेजा । सैंट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस ने 61 से 65 तक अपना रजिस्टर मैंटेन किया । आपको हर वर्ष की तारीखें लिखी कि कंजरकोट के दक्षिण के उस भाग में जहां आपने पाकिस्तान पुलिस को गश्त देने का अधिकार दिया है वहां बराबर हर साल चार बार, पांच बार, नौ और दस दस बार यह सैंट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस गश्त करती रही तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने लंदन में विलसन साहब के सामने इस पाकिस्तान के गश्त करने के अधि-

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

कार सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करते समय क्या अपने रजिस्टर में दर्ज उन तारीखों को नहीं देखा था और यदि देखा था तो क्या पाकिस्तान की दलील उन से भी ज्यादा मजबूत थी जोकि पाकिस्तान के उस तथ्य को स्वीकार कर लिया गया ? यह मेरे दो प्रश्न हैं ।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): May I know wheher the Prime Minister was aware of the factual and legal implications of the *status quo ante bellum* as of 1st January, 1965, and if so, whether the present agreement agrees with his impressions of the *status quo ante bellum* as of 1st January, 1965? As a complementary question to this, may I know whether he is willing to say that under all circumstances, and irrespective of whatever Pakistan may do or perpetrate on us, they would still invoke the principle of the sanctity of treaties and not the complementary and necessarily adjunct principle of changed circumstances or *rebus sic stanti bus* to which Acharya Kripalani has referred? May I know whether Government proposes to carry out this agreement under all circumstances irrespective of whatever Pakistan does?

श्री मोर्य : पाकिस्तान के सिपाही जब सुराई से डींग जायेंगे तो वे कंजरकोट होकर जायेंगे, यदि यह बात सत्य है तो चूंकि कंजरकोट हिन्दुस्तान की सीमा में है तब क्या हिन्दुस्तान की पुलिस के सिपाही भी सुराई और डींग तक जा सकेंगे ?

श्री गोरी शंकर कक्कड़ (फतेहपुर) मैं एक प्रश्न प्रधान मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं । जब उन्होंने अपना वक्तव्य इस सदन में दिया था उस समय उन को क्या इस विषय की जानकारी किसी सोर्स से थी अथवा नहीं थी कि पाकिस्तान की पुलिस कब वहां उस सुराई डींग के क्षेत्र में गश्त होती रही है और अगर इस प्रकार की जानकारी उनको उस समय नहीं थी तो वह कौन से महत्वपूर्ण कागजात है जिनके कि बारे में बार-बार कहा जाता है लेकिन वह प्रस्तुत नहीं किये जाते हैं ?

एक बात मुझे और कहनी है । अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने पाकिस्तान की डिमांड्स के लिए दो शब्दों का प्रयोग किया है कि वह जस्टीफाइएबुल और ऐडवाइजेबुल है तो मैं उन से पूछूं कि फिर क्या उसके बारे में कोई विवाद रह जाता है जब प्रधान मंत्री जी स्वयं यह स्वीकार करते हैं कि इस इलाके में पाकिस्तानी पुलिस की पैट्रोलिंग होना जस्टिफाइएबुल और ऐडवाइजेबुल है ? उन्होंने अपने भाषण में जो इन शब्दों का प्रयोग किया है तो उस के बाद में कौन सा विवाद रह जाता है ?

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Swell. Which party does he belong to? I am sorry I do not remember.

Shri Swell (Assam—Autonomous Districts): I did not join in the shouting. I did not interrupt the Prime Minister. I may be given a chance to put a question.

Mr. Speaker: He might put.

Shri Swell: It seems that between April last and now we Discovered that Pakistan had been patrolling the nine-mile track between Ding and Surai which goes to show that we do not have any proper knowledge of what is going on within our own country. How do we propose to sustain our contention that the 3,500 square miles of territory which Pakistan now claims really belongs to us? Secondly, we have left everything to the tribunal. Now, if an unexpected thing happens, namely that the tribunal decides that this 3,500 square miles of territory belongs to Pakistan, will the Government willingly and happily hand over this territory to Pakistan?

Shri Hem Barua: You have deviated from your own ruling. Just now two Members belonging to the same party put two questions.

Mr. Speaker: Which party?

Shri Hem Barua: Dr. Singhvi and Shri Kakkar.

Mr Speaker: If that has been done, it might be in ignorance. I did not know that. It has not been done, I suppose. श्री गुलशन ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे एक प्रश्न पूछ लेने दिया जाये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं स्वामी जी, जब मैं औरों को इजाजत नहीं दे रहा तब मैं आप को कैसे इजाजत दे सकता हूं ? मैं न एक पार्टी से एक ही आदमी को सवाल पूछने की इजाजत दी है ।

श्री गुलशन (भटिंडा) : प्रधान मंत्री जी ने हाल ही में बतलाया है कि रन ऑफ कच्छ में पाकिस्तान की पुलिस आती जाती रही है और हम भी कभी-कभी आते जाते रहे तो यह बात मुझे कुछ समझ में नहीं आती कि दो देशों की पुलिस वहां इकट्ठी हो जाये ? वहां क्या कोई क्लब था या क्या था यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता ।

दूसरी बात प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह कही है कि कश्मीर और रन ऑफ कच्छ का जो झगड़ा है वह अलहदा है तो उन दिनों जब कारगिल की चौकी को हमारी सरकार ने छोड़ा और अब प्रधान मंत्री जी कह रहे हैं कि पाकिस्तान के साथ जो मुआहिदा हुआ है वह तोड़ा नहीं जा सकता तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या कारगिल की चौकी जो हमने छोड़ी थी वह भी हमने वापिस ले ली ? पाकिस्तान ने कश्मीर पर हमला किया । प्रधान मंत्री के कहने के मुताबिक दोनों देशों के विदेश मंत्रियों की जो बातचीत होनी थी वह भी अब छोड़ दी है तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह समझौते को एक कड़ी टूटी है और दूसरी भी टूटने वाली है तो फिर यह समझौता कैसे रह गया?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे एक प्रश्न पूछने दिया जाय ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं स्वामी जी, आप बैठ जाइये । जब मैं ने बाकी पार्टियों को इसकी इजाजत नहीं दी और हर एक पार्टी से केवल एक को बुलाया तो फिर आप को कैसे बुला सकता हूं ?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : इसमें पार्टी का प्रश्न नहीं है मुझे एक मिनट सवाल कर लेने दिया जाय ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय स्वामी जी, एक मिनट या दो मिनट की बात नहीं है । एक पार्टी से केवल एक मैम्बर को सवाल पूछने की इजाजत दी गई है । आपकी पार्टी के जो लीडर हैं वे बोल चुके हैं इसलिए मैं आपको सवाल पूछने की इजाजत नहीं दे सकता ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मुझे केवल एक मिनट में एक सवाल कर लेने दिया जाये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय जी नहीं, आप बैठ जाइये ।

कुछ सवालों के जवाब तो प्रधान मंत्री दे चुके है । जिन सवालों के बारे में वह समझते हैं कि उनका जवाब नहीं दिया गया है, या वह पालिसी की और वजाहत करना चाहते है, उन के जवाब वह दे ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री ऐसा कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर उन्होंने यह कह दिया है कि हमारी पालिसी यह है और हमारा फैसला यह है, तो क्या वह बार-बार उन्हीं बातों को दोहराने चले जायें ?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जैसे गवर्नमेंट के हितैषी हैं, वैसे ही आप हमारे अधिकारों के भी रक्षक हैं । आप अपनी ओर से प्रधान मंत्री जी को यह राय देते है कि जिन बातों के जवाब आ चुके हैं, उन को न कहें । माननीय सदस्यों ने जो प्रश्न किये हैं, वे प्रायः वे है, जिन के उत्तर नहीं आये हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर उन के उत्तर नहीं आए हैं, तो मैं ने कहा है कि उन के उत्तर दिये जायें, लेकिन क्या मैं उन को कहूं कि जिन प्रश्नों के जवाब आ चुके है, वह उन को भी दोहराते चले जायें और फिर सारी स्पीच हो ? यह बड़ी अजीब बात है, जो माननीय सदस्य मुझे बता रहे है ।

श्री राजेश्वरानन्द : आप को पढ़ाने की आवश्यकता क्या पड़ती है ? उन्होंने जो उत्तर देना है, वह तो देना ही है । *(Interruptions.)*

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री माननीय स्पीकर महोदय, जो दो, तीन सवाल खास हुए है, उन के जवाब मैं दूंगा ।

एक तो इस बारे में पूछा गया कि इस एग्रीमेंट में तनाव को मिटाने का जिक्र है । यह ठीक है कि उस वक्त तनाव की जो बात थी, वह इस लिए थी कि तमाम बार्डर पर पाकिस्तान की फौजें थीं और इस के मुकाबले में हमारी फौजें भी खड़ी थीं । जब यह समझौता हुआ, तब उस से यह आशा की गई थी कि अगर हम दोनों तरफ से फौजें हटायेंगे, तो उस से तनाव या टेन्शन कम होगा ।

श्री राजेश्वरानन्द क्या वह कम हो गया ? *(Interruptions.)*

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : दोनों तरफ से जो हमारी फौजें खड़ी थीं, खास तौर पर उन के बारे में वह बात थी । और कुछ हद तक ऐसा हुआ भी । जब यह समझौता हुआ, तो उस के बाद दोनों तरफ से फौजें हटीं । कम से कम रन आफ़ कच्छ में वे नहीं रहीं और कुछ सरहदों से भी,—पता नहीं कहां,—लेकिन वे अपनी अपनी सरहदों पर चली गईं । छाड़बेट की जो बात है, वह पहले भी . . *(Interruptions.)*

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : उस में पूरी सीमा का जिक्र है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: अगर प्रधान मंत्री जान-बूझ कर सदन को गलत सूचना दें, तो हम आप से अनुरोध कर सकते हैं कि आप प्रधान मंत्री जी को कहें । इस में शब्द है "भारत-पाकिस्तान की समूची सीमा ।"

श्री रामसेवक यादव: "एन्टायर बार्डर" ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : प्रधान मंत्री जी केवल कच्छ की चर्चा कर रहे है । एग्रीमेंट "भारत-पाकिस्तान की समूची सीमा" पर तनाव कम करने के लिए हुआ है ।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : मैं कह रहा हूं कि पूरे बार्डर पर उन की जो फौजें थीं और हमारी जो फौजें उन के मुकाबले में थीं उन की बात थी । सब जगह की बात थी । *(Interruptions.)* मैं वही बात कह रहा हूं जो उसमें लिखा हुआ है, वही है । पूरे बार्डर पर, तमाम बार्डर पर । *(Interruptions.)*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्यों ने सवाल किये हैं, लेकिन वे उन के जवाब नहीं सुनना चाहते हैं । *(Interruptions.)*

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कश्मीर में क्या हुआ ? वहां पर उन की फौजें बिल्कुल नहीं हटीं ।

श्री लालबहादुर शास्त्री : इस का कश्मीर से बिल्कुल कोई मतलब नहीं है । इस से तमाम

बाउंडरी की बात थी। काश्मीर की बात नहीं थी। इस में जिद करने की क्या बात है? इस में और बाउंडरी की बात थी।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : क्या समझौते में लिखा हुआ है कि "काश्मीर को छोड़ कर"? (*Interruptions*).

श्री मधु लिमये : इस करार में लिखा हुआ है कि तनाव कम होना चाहिए। क्या काश्मीर में तनाव कम हुआ?

(*Interruptions*).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या माननीय सदस्य चाहते हैं कि मैं बहस को यहीं पर खत्म कर दूं और प्राइम मिनिस्टर जवाब न दें?

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह जवाब अवश्य दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लेकिन उन को जवाब देने का मौका तो दिया जाये। वह जो भी जवाब देना चाहते हैं, उस का उन को अधिकार है। मैं कैसे उन को बन्द कर दूं? (*Interruptions*).
अगर माननीय सदस्य नहीं सुनेंगे, तो मुझे प्राइम मिनिस्टर को कहना पड़ेगा कि वह यहीं खत्म कर दें और वोटिंग को लिया जाये।

श्री बड़े : हम आप की गाइडेंस चाहते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो किसी बात को मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। गाइडेंस कहां से आए?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : जहां तक एग्रीमेंट वगैरह की बात है, ये सब बातें हर वक्त नहीं कही जाती और यह जरूरी नहीं होता कि गवर्नमेंट अपनी पालिसी और अपनी नीति का एलान करती रहे। आखिर एक साख देखा जाता है, स्थिति देखी जाती है, सिटुएशन देखी जाती है और फिर उस के अनुसार फैसला करते हैं। मैं आज उस का कोई ऐलान इस हाउस के सामने कर दूं, यह न ठीक है, न मुनासिब है। जो कुछ मैं ने कहा है, सिंघवी साहब की बात उसी में आ जाती है।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : ट्रिब्यूनल के बारे में?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : और देशों का मैं इस वक्त आप के सामने कुछ नहीं कह सकता, लेकिन एक यह प्रिंसिपल है, एक उसूल है—यूनाइटिड नेशन्ज का भी है—कि जहां तक हो सके, अगर सम्भव है, तो अगर कुछ बातें पीसफुल, शान्तिमय, तरीके से, नेगोशिएशन्ज से, मीडिएशन से, आरबिट्रेशन से तय हो सकें, तो अच्छी बात है। लेकिन हमारे यहां की सिटुएशन कुछ दूसरी है, क्योंकि यह बंटा मुल्क है और उस में बाउंडरीज की डिमारकेशन होने वाली है। और जहां बाउंडरी की डिमारकेशन नहीं हुई, उस के बारे में हम पाकिस्तान से मिले भी हैं। 1959 और 1960 में बात हुई और उस में यह तय हुआ कि हम अपने डिस्प्यूट्स या डिफ्रीकरटीज को आपस में बातचीत कर के तय करें और अगर उस से काम नहीं बना, तब हम ट्रिब्यूनल की बात भी सोच सकते हैं।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : मेरा प्रश्न था उस क्लाज के बारे में जिसको आप ने मन्जूर किया है—
"will not be questioned on any ground: whatsoever"
ऐसी मिसाल कहीं भी नहीं मिलती

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : वह ठीक है। "बाइंडिंग" पहले भी आया हुआ है। जो एग्रीमेंट है, उस में आया हुआ है कि जो उस का फैसला है, वह बाइंडिंग है। यह उस में है।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : किस में?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री एग्रीमेंट में ।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : यह काबिले-एतराज है ।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : ठीक है, लेकिन कोई ऐसा नहीं है कि अगर एक बात हम अभी मान लेते है, तो हम सब बातों में उस को मान लेंगे, हर एक को स्वीकार कर लेंगे । ऐसी बात बिल्कुल नहीं है । यह एक अलग एग्रीमेंट है, जिस को हम ने माना है और जैसी स्थिति आयेगी, जैसा मौका आयेगा, हम उस का मुकाबला करेंगे ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय एक निवेदन है ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He says he may not accept it later on. How can he leave it at a loose end?

Shri J. B. Kripalani: May I submit that my question has not been replied to?

Mr. Speaker: What can I do?

Shri J. B. Kripalani: What is the good of asking questions, then?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I asked a specific question about the UN forces in Kashmir conniving with the Pakistani invaders. He did not answer that.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिन संशोधनों को प्रेस किया जायेगा, आप उन पर अभी मत-विभाजन करायेंगे । मेरा निवेदन यह है कि यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है और यह हिन्दुस्तान की, जो हमारी मातृभूमि है, जमीन का प्रश्न है । मेरा निवेदन है कि इस संबंध में गुप्त मतदान प्रणाली इस्तेमाल की जाये, बैलट से वोट किया जाय, क्योंकि सत्तारूढ़ दल के सदस्य इस के पक्ष में भी मत दे सकते हैं और विपक्ष में भी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है ।

There are eleven substitute motions.

Substitute motion Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12 and 13 are for disapproval. I can only put No. 1 if the Opposition can agree to that, which they want me to put, because others would be barred. Therefore, any one that they like, I might put.

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): No. 1 may be taken.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : सब को एक साथ ले लिया जाए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डिविजन चाहेंगे तो सब पर नहीं होगी ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : इस में फर्क यह हो जाता है कि कुछ सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के सदस्य जो वाक आउट कर गए थे अपनी एमेंडमेंट्स मूव नहीं कर...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इजाजत दे दी, उन्होंने मूव कर ली है ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मेरा निवेदन यह है कि काश्मीर में जो कुछ हुआ है उसको देखते हुए मांग की गई है कि इस समझौते को रद्द कर दिया जाए और कुछ दूसरे कारणों से इसको रद्द करने की मांग की गई है । मैं चाहता हूं कि सब को एक साथ ले लिया जाए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैं अर्ज कर रहा हूं कि सब को एक साथ तो ले लूं लेकिन अगर डिविजन होगी तो मैं एक पर ही कर सकूंगा । सब पर डिविजन नहीं कर सकता हूं । अगर आप एग्री नहीं करते है तो मैं नम्बर को लेता हूं । (Interruptions).

Order, order. I will ask the officers to keep the doors shut; if the Whips of the different parties have to get in their Members they might get them now. The question is:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the statement laid on the Table of the House by the Prime Minister on the 16th August, 1965, on the Indo-Pakistan Agreement of June, 1965 relating to Gujarat-West Pakistan border, disapproves the Agreement as it barters away the honour and sovereignty of India." (1)

This is the substitute motion of Shri Yashpal Singh. This is for disapproval. If this one is decided, the others would be barred.

Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 2] **AYES** **[13.53 hrs.**

Alvares, Shri
Bade, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Barua, Shri Hem
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
Brij Raj Singh, Shri
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
Gokaran Prasad, Shri
Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram
Kachhavaiya, Shri Hukam Chand
Kakkar, Shri, Gauri Shanker
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Lakhmu Bhawani, Shri
Maurya, Shri
Mohan Swarup, Shri
Omkar Singh, Shri
Pillai, Shri Nataraja
Rameshwaranand, Shri
Seth, Shri Bishanchander
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Siddhanti, Shri Jagdev Singh
Sigh, Shri A.P.
Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi
Swell, Shri
Valvi, Shri
Vishram Prasad, Shri
Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak
Yasnik, Shri
Yashpal Singh, Shri
Yudhvir Singh, Shri

NOES

Abdul Rashid, Bakshi
Abdul Wahid, Shri T.
Achal Singh, Shri
Achuthan,Shri
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Alagesan, Shri
Alva, Shri A.S.
Alva, Shri Joachim
Anjanappa, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri
Anthony, Shri Frank
Arunachalam, Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri
Baddrudduja, Shri
Bakliwal, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Barman, Shri P.C.
Barrow, Shri
Barua, Shri R.
Barupal, Shri P.L.
Basappa, Shri
Basumatari, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B.R.
Bhagavati, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhanja Deo, Shri L.N.
Bhargava, Shri M.B.
Bhatkar, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C.K.
Birendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
Bist, Shri J.B.S.
Borooah, Shri P. C.
Brahm Prakash, Shri
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brji Basi Lal, Shri
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Chakraverti, Shri P.R.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandak, Shri
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chandriki, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri S.N.
Chaudhry, Shri Chandramani Lal
Chudhuri, Shri D.S.
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala
Chaudhuri, Shri Sachindra
Chavan, Shri D.R.
Chavada, Shrimati, Johraben
Choudhry, Shri Lahtan
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Shri B.K.
Das, Shri Sudhansu
Dass, Shri C.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Shrimati, Vimlabai P.
Dey, Shri S.K.
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dixit, Shri G.N.
Desai, Shri Kasinatha
Dubey, Shri R.G.
Dwivedi, Shri M.L.
Fring, Shri D.
Firodia, Shri
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V.B.
Gowdh, Shri Veerana
Guha, Shri A.C.
Gupta, Shri Badshah
Hajarnavis, Shri
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hanumanthiya, Shri
Haq, Shri M.M.
Harvani, Shri Ansar
Hazarika, Shri J.N.
Heda, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Himatsingka, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jamir, Shri S.G.
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Jayarman,Shri
Jena, Shri
Joshi, Shri A.C.
Jyotishi, Shri J.P.
Kabir, Shri Humayun
Kadadi, Shri
Kannamwar, Shrimati, Tai
Kappen, Shri
Karni Singhji, Shri
Karuthiruman, Shri
Kedaria, Shri C.M.
Khadilkar, Shri
Khan, Dr. P.N.
Khan, Shri Shahnawaz
Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand
Khanna, Shri P.K
Kindar Lal, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Koya, Shri
Kripa Shankar, Shri

Krishna, Shri M.R.
Krishnamachari, Shri T.T.
Kureel, Shri B.N.
Lakhan Das, Shri
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N.R.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Mahadeo Prasad, Shri
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Mahtab, Shri
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati
Mulaichami, Shri
Malaviya, Shri K.D.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra
Manaen, Shri
Mandal, Dr. P.
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Maniyangadan, Shri
Mantri, Shri D.D.
Marandi, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan
Mehrotra, Shri Brai Bihari
Mehta, Shri J. R.
Melkote, Dr.
Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt
Menon, Shri Krishna
Minimata, Shrimati
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri M.P.
Misra, Shri Bibudhendra
Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar
Mohanty, Shri Gokulananda
Mohsin, Shri
Moraka, Shri
More, Shri S.S.
Muhammad Ismail, Shri
Mukane, Shri
Murli Manhor, Shri
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Murli Manhor, Shri
Murthy, Shri B.S.
Murti, Shri M.S.
Muthiah, Shri
Muzaffar Hussain, Shri
Naik, Shri D.I.
Nanda, Shri
Nayak, Shri Mohan
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Nesamony, Shri
Niranjan Lal, Shri
Oza, Shri
Paliwal, Shri
Pande, Shri K.N.
Pandey, Shri R.S.
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Pandit, Shrimati Vijay Lakshmi
Panna Lal, Shri
Pant, Shri K. C.
Paramasivan, Shri
Parashar, Shri
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
Patel, Shri N.N.
Patel, Shri P.R.
Patil, Shri D.S.
Patil, Shri J.S.
Patil, Shri S.B.
Patil, Shri S.K.
Patil, Shri T.A.
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C.R.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Pratap Singh, Shri
Puri, Shri D.D.
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sahodra Bai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Raja, Shri C.R.
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri D.B.
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramdhani Das, Shri
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Ranajai Singh, Shri
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Jagannatha
Rao, Dr. K.L.
Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Rattan Lal, Shri
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala
Reddiar, Shri
Reddy, Shri R. Surendra
Reddy, Shri Ramakrishna
Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saigal, Shri A. S.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Samnani, Shri
Sanji, Rupji, Shri
Saraf, Shri Shamlal
Sarma, Shri A. T.
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Satyanarayana, Shri
Sen, Shri A.K.
Sen, Shri P. G.
Shah, Shri Manubendra
Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
Sham Nath, Shri
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma Shri K.C.
Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shinde, Shri
Shree Narasan Das, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Shyam Kumari Devi Shrimati
Siddananjappa, Shri
Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri D.N.
Singh, Shri K.K.
Singha, Shri G.K.
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Sanatak, Shri Nardeo
Soy, Shri H.C.
Srinivasan, Dr. P.
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Sunder Lal, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tantia, Shri Rameshwar
Thimmaiah, Shri
Thomas, Shri A.M.
Tiwary, Shri D.N.
Tiwary, Shri K.N.
Tiwary, Shri R. S.
Tula Ram, Shri
Tyagi, Shri
Ulkey, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Vaishya, Shri M.B.
Varma, Shri M.L.
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Veerappa, Shri
Venkataaubbaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri algovind
Vidyalankar, Shri A.N.
Vijaya Ananda, Maharajkumar
Vyas, Shri Radhelal
Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
Yadava, Shri B.P.

Mr. Speaker: The result of the Division is: Ayes* 31; Noes 272.

The motion was negatived.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : न आप जमीन बचा सकते है और न जान बचा सकते है ।

*Ayes: the name of one Member could not be recorded.

Mr. Speaker: Now, substitute motion Nos. 7 and 10 are suggestions, for they are partly covered by No. 1. I will take them separately but put them both together. Substitute motion No. 7 is by Shri Brij Raj Singh, and substitute motion No. 10 is by Shrimati Renu Chakravartty.

Shri Brij Raj Singh: They cannot be put together, Sir. How can that be done?

Mr. Speaker: They can be put together if the House agrees. (*Interruption*). There is no cause for resentment. I am only saying that if the House agrees they can be put together. If it is desired that they should be put separately, certainly I shall put them separately.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The tenor of the two amendments is completely different and I cannot envisage their being put together.

Mr. Speaker: My intention was, if they were not being pressed, then I might put them together. But if they are pressed, I shall put them separately. I have no objection. I shall first put No. 7.

The question is:

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the statement laid on the Table of the House by the Prime Minister on the 16th August, 1965, on the Indo-Pakistan Agreement of June, 1965 relating to Gujarat-West Pakistan border, is of the opinion that—

(a) by launching an undeclared invasion on Kashmir, Pakistan has sabotaged the very basis of the pact, namely, the imperative need to maintain Indo-Pak peace and goodwill;

(b) the Agreement was entered into on the ground that "it would result in lessening of tensions on the Indo-Pak. border";

(c) Pakistan has, by its own action, violated this basic postulate of the Agreement;

(d) the pact in effect now stands annulled;

and, therefore, urges upon the Government to let it be known to Pakistan that India does not hold itself committed any longer to the Agreement, and further directs the Government to call off the proposed meeting of Indo-Pak Foreign Ministers and take no further steps in pursuance of the Agreement until Pakistan demonstrates in a convincing manner its *bonafides*." (7).

The Lok Sabha divided.

AYES

Division No. 3] **[12·57 hrs.**

Bade, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S.M.
Barua, Shri Hem
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
Brij Raj Singh Shri
Gokaran Prasad, Shri
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shanker
Maurya, Shri
Singh, Shri A.P.
Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi
Swell, Shri
Vishram Prasad, Shri
Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak
Yashpal Singh, Shri
Yudhvir Singh, Shri

NOES

Abdul Rashid, Bakhshi
Abdul Wahid, Shri T.
Achal Singh, Shri
Achuthan, Shri
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Alagesan, Shri
Alva, Shri A.S.
Alva, Shri Joachim
Aney, Dr. M.S.
Anjanappa, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri
Anthony, Shri Frank
Arunachalam, Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bakliwal, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Barman, Shri P.C.
Baru a, S hri R.
Barupal, Shri P.L.
Basappa, Shri
Basumatari, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B.R.
Bhagavati, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhanja Deo, Shri L.N.
Bhargava, Shri M.B.
Bhattacharyya, Shri C.K.
Bist, Shri J.B.S.
Borooah, Shri P.C.
Brahm Prakash, Shri
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Basi Lal, Shri
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Chakraverti, Shri P.R.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandak, Shri
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chandriki, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri S.N.
Chaudhry, Shri Chandramani Lal
Chaudhuri, Shri D.S.
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala
Chaudhuri, Shri Sachindra
Chavan, Shri D.R.
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Shri B.K.
Das, Shri Sudhansu
Dass, Shri C.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Deshmukh, Shrimati Vimlabai P.
Dey, Shri S.K.
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dixit, Shri G.N.
Dorai, Shri Kasinatha
Dubey, Shri R.G.
Dwivedi, Shri M.L.
Ering, Shri D.
Firodia, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V.B.
Gowdh, Shri H.K.V.
Guha, Shri A.C.
Gupta, Shri Badshah
Hajarnavis, Shri
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hanumanthaiya, Shri
Haq, Shri M.M.
Harvani, Shri Ansar
Hazarika, Shri J.N.
Heda, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Himatsingka, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jamir, Shri S.E.
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Jayaraman, Shri
Jena, Shri
Joshi, Shri A.C.
Jyotishi, Shri J.P.
Kabir, Shri Humayun
Kadadi, Shri
Kannamwar, Shrimati Tai
Kappen, Shri
Karni Singhji, Shri
Karuthiruman, Shri
Kedaria, Shri C.M.
Khadilkar, Shri
Khan, Dr. P.N.
Khan, Shri Shahnawaz
Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand
Khanna, Shri P.K.
Kindar Lal, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Koya, Shri
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Krishna, Shri M.R.
Krishnamachari, Shri T.T.
Kureel, Shri B.N.
Lahtan Chaudhry, Shri
Lakhan Das, Shri
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N.R.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Mahadeo Prasad, Shri
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Mahtab, Shri
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati
Malaichami, Shri
Malaviya, Shri K.D.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra
Manaen, Shri
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Maniyangadan, Shri
Mantri, Shri D.D.
Marandi, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mehta, Shri Jashvant
Melkote, Dr.
Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt
Menon, Shri Krishna
Minimata, Shrimati
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri M.P.
Misra, Shri Bibudhendra
Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar
Mohanty, Shri Gokulananda
Mohsin, Shri
Morarka, Shri
More, Shri K.L.
Muhammad Ismail, Shri
Mukane, Shri
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Murli Manohar, Shri
Murthy, Shri B.S.
Murti, Shri M.S.
Muthiah, Shri
Naik, Shri D.J.
Nanda, Shri
Nayak, Shri Mohan
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Nesamony, Shri
Niranjan Lal, Shri
Oza, Shri
Paliwal Shri
Pande, Shri K.N.
Pandey, Shri R.S.
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Pandit, Shrimati Vijay Lakshmi
Panna Lal, Shri
Pant, Shri K.C.
Parasmasivan, Shri
Parashar, Shri
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
Patel, Shri N.N.
Patel, Shri P.R.
Patil, Shri D.S.
Patil, Shri J.S.
Patil, Shri S.B.
Patil, Shri S.K.
Patil, Shri T.A.
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C.R.
Pillai, Shri Nataraja

Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Pratap Singh, Shri
Puri, Shri D.D.
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sahodra Bai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Raja Shri C.R.
Rajdeo Singh .Shri
Raju, Shri D.B.
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramdhani Das, Shri
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Ranajai Singh, Shri
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Jagannatha
Rao, Dr. K.L.
Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Rattan Lal, Shri
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala
Reddy, Shri Ramakrishna
Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Dr. S.K.
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saigal, Shri A.S.
Samanta, Shri S.C.
Samnani, Shri
Sanji Rupji, Shri
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Sarma, Shri A.T.
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Satyanarayana, Shri
Sen, Shri A.K.
Sen, Shri P.G.
Shah, Shri Manabendra
Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
Sham Nath, Shri
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri A.P.
Sharma, Shri K.C.
Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shinde, Shri
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Shyam Kumari Devi, Shrimati
Siddananjappa, Shri
Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri K.K.
Singha, Shri G.K.
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Snatak, Shri Nardeo
Soy, Shri H.C.
Srinivasan, Dr. P.
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Sunder Lal, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tantia, Shri Rameshwar
Thimmaiah, Shri
Thomas, Shri A.M.
Tiwary, Shri D.N.
Tiwary, Shri K.N.
Tiwary, Shri R.S.
Tula Ram, Shri
Tyagi, Shri
Uikey, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Vaishya, Shri M.B.
Valvi, Shri
Verma, Shri M.L.
Verma, Shri Ravindra
Veerappa, Shri
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Vidyalankar, Shri A.N.
Vyas, Shri Radhelal
Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
Yadava, Shri B.P.

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is as follows:

*Ayes 17; Noes 262.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put substitute motion No. 10 by Shrimati Renu Chakravartty. The question is:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the statement laid on the Table of the House by the Prime Minister on the 16th August, 1965, on the Indo-Pakistan Agreement of June, 1965 relating to Gujarat-West Pakistan border, is of the opinion that the clause for reference to arbitration be revoked, as it impinges upon our sovereign rights on the territory of Kutch and is fraught with grave dangers."(10).

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 4] AYES [13·58 hrs.

Ancy, Dr. M.S.
Badrudduja, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S.M.
Barua, Shri Hem
Basumatari, Shri
Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu
Elias, Shri Moham mad
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram
Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shanker
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Maurya, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H.N.
Murmu, Shri Sarkar
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Omkar Singh, Shri
Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
Rameshwarsanand, Shri
Reddy, Shri Eswara
Reddy, Shri Yallamanda
Seth, Shri Bishanchander
Singh, Shri J.B.
Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi
Warior, Shri
Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak
Yudhvir Singh, Shri

*Ayes: the name of one member could not be recorded.

NOES

Abdul Wahid, Shri T.
Achal Singh, Shri
Achuthan, Shri
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Alagesan, Shri
Alva, Shri A.S.
Alva, Shri Joachim
Ananappa, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri
Anthony, Shri Frank
Arunachalam, Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bahliwal, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Barman, Shri P.C.
Barrow, Shri
Barua, Shri R.
Barupal, Shri P.L.
Basappa, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B.R.
Bhargavati, Shri
Bhatt Darshan, Shri
Bhanja Deo, Shri L.N.
Bhargava, Shri M.B.
Bhatkar, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C.K.
Birendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
Bist, Shri J.B.S.
Borooah, Shri P.G.
Brahm Prakash, Shri
Braieshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Basi Lal, Shri
Brij Raj Singh, Shri
Chakraverti, Shri P.R.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandak, Shri
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chandriki, Shri
Chaturvedi Shri S.N.
Chaudhry, Shri Chandramani Lal
Chaudhuri, Shri D.S.
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala
Chaudhuri, Shri Sachindra
Chavan, Shri D.R.
Chavda, Shrimati Jorsben
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri Sudhansu
Dass, Shri C.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Shrimati Vimlabai P.
Dey, Shri S.K.
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dixit, Shri G.N.
Dorai, Shri Kasinatha
Dubey, Shri R.G.
Dwivedi, Shri M.L.
Ering, Shri D.
Firodia, Shri
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V.B.
Gowdh, Shri
Guha, Shri A.C.
Gupta, Shri Badshah
Hajarnavis, Shri
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hanumanthaiya, Shri
Haq, Shri M. M.
Harvani, Shri Ansar
Hazarika, Shri J.N.
Heda, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Himatsingka, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jamir, Shri S.G.
Janunadevi, Shrimati
Jayaraman, Shri
Joshi, Shri A.C.
Jyotishi, Shri J.P.
Kabir, Shri Humayun
Kadadi, Shri
Kannamwar, Shrimati Tai
Kappen, Shri
Karni Singhji, Shri
Karuthiruman, Shri
Kedaria, Shri C.M.
Khan, Dr. P.N.
Khan, Shri Shahnawaz
Khanna, Shri P.K.
Kindar Lal, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Koya, Shri
Kripa, Shanker, Shri
Krishna, Shri M.R.
Krishnamachari, Shri T.T.
Kureel, Shri B.N.
Lahtan Chaudhry, Shri
Lakhan Das, Shri
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N.R.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Mahadeo Prasad, Shri
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Mahtab, Shri
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati
Malaichami, Shri
Malaviya, Shri K.D.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra
Manaen, Shri
Mandal, Dr. P.
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Maniyangadan, Shri
Mantri, Shri D.D.
Marandi, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Melkote, Dr.
Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt
Menon, Shri Krishna
Minimata, Shrimati
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri M.P.
Misra, Shri Bibudhendra
Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar
Mohanty, Shri Gokulananda
Mohsin, Shri
Morarka, Shri
More, Shri K.L.
More, Shri S.S.
Muhammad Ismail, Shri
Mukane, Shri
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Murli Manohar, Shri
Murthy, Shri B.S.
Murti, Shri M.S.
Muthiah, Shri
Muzaffar Hussain, Shri
Naik, Shri D.J.
Nanda, Shri
Nayak, Shri Mohan
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Nesamony, Shri
Niranjan Lal, Shri
Oza, Shri
Paliwal, Shri
Pande, Shri K.N.
Pandey, Shri R.S.
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Panna Lal, Shri
Pant, Shri K.C.
Paramasivan, Shri
Parashar, Shri
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
Patel, Shri N.N.
Patel, Shri P.R.
Patil, Shri D.S.
Patil, Shri J.S.
Patil, Shri S.B.
Patil, Shri S.K.
Patil, Shri T.A.
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C.R.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Pratap Singh, Shri
Puri, Shri D.D.
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sahodra Bai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Raja, Shri C.R.
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri D.B.

Ram, Shri T.
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramdhani Das, Shri
Ramsbekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Ranajai Singh, Shri
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Jagannatha
Rao, Dr. K.L.
Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Rattan Lal, Shri
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala
Reddiar, Shri
Reddy, Shri Narayan
Reddy, Shri R. Surendra
Reddy, Shri Ramakrishna
Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Dr. S.K.
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saigal, Shri A.S.
Samanta, Shri S.C.
Samnani, Shri
Sanji Rupji, Shri
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Sarma, Shri A.T.
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Satyanarajna, Shri,
Sen, Shri A.K.
Sen, Shri P.G.
Shah, Shri Manabendra
Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
Sham Nath, Shri
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri A.P.
Sharma, Shri K.C.
Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shinde, Shri
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Shyam Kumari Devi, Shrimati
Siddananappa, Shri
Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri D.N.
Singh, Shri K.K.
Singha, Shri G.K.
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Snatak, Shri Nardeo
Soy, Shri H.C.
Srinivasan, Dr. P.
Subramaniam, Shri G.
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Sunder Lal, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tantia, Shri Rameshwar
Thimmaiah, Shri
Thomas, Shri A.M
Tiwary, Shri D.N.
Tiwary, Shri K.N.
Tiwary, Shri R.S.
Tula Ram, Shri
Tyagi, Shri
Uikey, Shri
Upadhaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Vaishya, Shri M.B.
Valvi, Shri
Varma, Shri M.L.
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Veerappa, Shri
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Vidyalankar, Shri A.N.
Vijaya Ananda, Maharajkumar
Vyas, Shri Radhelal
Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
Yadava, Shri B.P.

Mr. Speaker: The result of the Division is: Ayes 26; Noes 264.

The motion was negatived.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा वोट गलत गया है । मैं इसके हक में वोट नहीं दे रहा हूं ।

Mr. Speaker: That would be recorded that Shri Madhu Limaye did not vote for this substitute motion.

Shri Brij Raj Singh: Then the count will be different.

Mr. Speaker: That would be taken into account. I have only to read what appears on the board.

I will now put to vote substitute motion No. 8 by Shri Oza, for approval. The question is:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the statement laid on the Table of the House by the Prime Minister on the 16th August, 1965, on the Indo-Pakistan Agreement of June, 1965 relating to Gujarat-West Pakistan border, approves of it." (8).

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 5] **AYES** **[13:59 hrs.**

Abdul Rashid, Bakshi
Abdul Wahid, Shri T.
Achal Singh, Shri
Achuthan, Shri
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Alagesan, Shri
Alva, Shri A.S.
Alva, Shri Joachim
Annappa, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri
Anthony, Shri Frank
Arunachalam, Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri
Badruddoja, Shri
Bakliwal, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Barma, Shri P.C.
Barrow, Shri
Barua, Shri R.
Barupal, Shri P.L.
Basappa, Shri
Basumatari, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B.R.
Bhagavati, Shri

Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhanja Deo, Shri L.N.
Bhargava, Shri M.B.
Bhatkar, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C.K.
Birendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
Bist, Shri J.B.S.
Boroosh, Shri P.C.
Brahm Prakash, Shri
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Basi Lal, Shri
Brij Raj Singh, Kotah Shri
Chakraverti, Shri P.R.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandak, Shri
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chandriki, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri S.N.
Chaudhry, Shri Chandramani Lal
Chaudhuri, Shri D.S.
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala
Chaudhuri, Shri Suchindra
Chavan, Shri D.R.
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Shri B.K.
Das, Shri Sudhansu
Dass, Shri C,
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Shrimati, Vimlabai P,
Dey, Shri S.K.
Dhaon, Shri
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dixit, Shri G.N.
Dorai, Shri Kasinatha
Dubey, Shri R.G.
Dwivedi, Shri M.L.
Ering, Shri D.
Firodia, Shri
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V.B.
Gowdh, Shri Veerama
Guha, Shri A.C.
Gupta, Shri Badshah
Hajarnavis, Shri
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hanumanthiaya, Shri
Haq, Shri M.M.
Harvani, Shri Ansar
Hazarika, Shri J.N.
Heda, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Himatsingka, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jamir, Shri S.C.
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Jayaraman, Shri
Jena, Shri
Jyotishi, Shri J.P.
Kabir, Shri Humayun
Kadadi, Shri
Kanmamwar, Shrimati Tai
Kappen, Shri
Karni Singhji, Shri
Karuthiruman, Shri
Kedaria, Shri C.M.
Khadikar, Shri
Khan, Dr. P.N.
Khan, Shri Shahnawaz
Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand
Khanna, Shri P.K.
Kindar Lal, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Koya, Shri
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Krishna, Shri M.R.
Krishnamachari, Shri T.T.
Kureel, Shri B.N.
Lahtan Chaudhry, Shri
Lakhan Das, Shri
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N.R.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Mahadeo Prasad, Shri
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Mahtab, Shri
Mahishi, Dr. Satojini
Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati
Malaichami, Shri
Malaviya, Shri K.D.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra
Manaen, Shri
Mandal, Dr. P.
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Maniyangadan, Shri
Mantri, Shri D.D.
Marandi, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mehta, Shri J.R.
Melkote, Dr.
Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt
Menon, Shri Krishna
Minimata, Shrimati
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri M.P.
Misra, Shri Bibudhendra
Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar
Mohanty, Shri Gokulananda
Mohsin, Shri
Morarka, Shri
More, Shri K.L.
More, Shri S.S.
Muhammad Ismail, Shri
Mukane, Shri
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Murli Manohar, Shri
Murthy, Shri B.S.
Murti, Shri M.S.
Muthiah, Shri
Muzaffar Husain, Shri
Naik, Shri D.J.
Nanda, Shri
Nayak, Shri Mohan
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Nesamony, Shri
Niranjan Lal, Shri
Oza, Shri
Paliwal, Shri
Pande, Shri K.N.
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Pandit, Shrimati Vijay Lakshmi
Panna Lal, Shri
Pant, Shri K.C.
Paramasivan, Shri
Parashar, Shri
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
Patel, Shri N.N.
Patel, Shri P.R.
Patil, Shri D.S.
Patil, Shri J.S.
Patil, Shri S.B.
Patil, Shri S.K.
Patil, Shri T.A.
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C.R.
Pillai, Shri Nataraja
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Pratap Singh, Shri
Puri, Shri D.D.
Raghunath Singh ,Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sahodra Bai
Raj, Bahadur, Shri
Raja, Shri C.R.
Rajdeo, Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri D.B.
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramdhani Das, Shri
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rananjai Singh, Shri
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Rao, Dr. K.L.
Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Rattan Lal, Shri
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala
Reddiar, Shri
Reddy, Shri R. Surendra
Reddy, Shri Ramakrishna
Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Dr. S.K.
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saigal, Shri A.S.
Samanta, Shri S.C.
Samnani, Shri
Sanji Rupji, Shri

Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Sarma, Shri A.T.
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Satyanarayana, Shri
Sen, Shri A.K.
Sen, Shri P.G.
Shah, Shri Manubendra
Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
Sham Nath, Shri
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri A.P.
Sharma, Shri K.C.
Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shinde, Shri
Shree Naryan Das, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Shyam Kumari Devi, Shrimati
Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri K.K.
Singha Shri G.K.
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Snatak, Shri Nardeo
Soy, Shri, H.C.
Srinivasan, Dr. P.
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Sunder Lal, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tantia, Shri Rameshwar
Thimmaiah, Shri
Thomas, Shri A.M.
Tiwary, Shri D.N.
Tiwary, Shri K.N.
Tiwary, Shri R.S.
Tula Ram, Shri
Tyagi, Shri
Uikey, Shri
Vaishaya, Shri M.B.
Valvi, Shri
Varma, Shri M.L.
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Veerappa, Shri
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Vidyalankar, Shri A.N.
Vijaya Ananda, Maharajkumar
Vyas, Shri Radhey Lal
Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
Yadava, Shri B.P.

NOES

Alvares, Shri
Aney, Dr. M.S.
Bade, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S.M.
Barua, Shri Hem
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
Brij Raj Singh, Shri
Gokaran Prasad, Shri
Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram
Joshi, Shri A.C.
Kachhavaiya, Shri Hukam Chand
Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shankar
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Krishnapal Singh, Shri
Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan
Omkar Singh, Shri
Rameshwaranand, Shri
Seth, Shri Bishanchander
Siddananjappa, Shri
Siddhanti, Shri Jagdev Singh
Singh, Shri A.P.
Singhvi, Dr. L.M.
Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Visharm Prasad, Shri
Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak
Yalnik, Shri
Yudhvir Singh, Shri

Mr. Speaker: The result of the Division is:

Ayes 269; Noes 28.

The motion was adopted.

श्री शिवदत्त उपाध्याय (रीवा) : मुझ से गलती हो गई ।

श्री मौर्य (अलीगढ़) : मेरा वोट नहीं आया है ।

Mr. Speaker: That would be noted down.

श्री बृजराज सिंह : जनता की भावना को अन्यायपूर्ण तरीके से दबाने की कोशिश की जा रही है । ऐसा शर्मनाक निश्चय करने के लिये धिक्कार है । (Interruptions)

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla (Mahasamund): Sir, before you proceed to the next item, I want a clarification from you. Does shouting of slogans inside the House, when it is in session, constitute a breach of privilege of the House or is it normal conduct of a member?

Mr. Speaker: It is not normal conduct. It is very exceptionable. It is not only exceptionable, but I should say it is reprehensible.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: It should be condemned with all force.

Mr. Speaker: It should not be done; they can stage a walk-out, but shouting at that moment is really very objectionable.

14·05 hrs.

BANKING LAWS (APPLICAION TO COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES) BILL—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further clause-by-clause consideration* of the Bill further to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, and the Banking Companies Act, 1949 for the purpose of regulating the banking business of certain co-operative societies and for matters connected therewith.

The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 4 and 5 were added to the Bill.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 7 to 13 were added to the Bill.

Clause 14 (*Insertion of new Part V*)

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I move my amendment No. 3. It is a consequential one seeking to substitute "1965" for "1964."

I beg to move:

(i) **Page 6, line 6,—**
for "1964" *substitute* "1965".

(ii) **Page 6, line 31,—**
for "1964" *substitute* "1965".

(iii) **Page 7, line 29,—**
for "1964" *substitute* "1965".

(iv) **Page 9, lines 31 and 32,—**
omit ",where there is no such central co-operative bank, shares".

(v) **Page 9, line 38,—**
for "1964" *substitute* "1965".

(vi) **Page 11, line 10,—**
for "1964" *substitute* "1965".

(vii) **Page 11, line 15,—**
for "1964" *substitute* "1965".

(viii) **Page 11, line 29,—**
for "1964" *substitute* "1965".

(ix) **Page 13, line 3,—**
for "1964" *substitute* "1965".

(x) **Page 15, line 29,—**
for "1964" *substitute* "1965".

(xi) **Page 16, line 15,—**
for "1964" *substitute* "1965".

श्री वे० शि० पाटिल (यवतमाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बैंकिंग लाज एप्लिकेशन टु कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज बिल पिछले सत्र में 18-2-65 को प्रथम वाचन के लिये यहां रक्खा गया था। फर्स्ट रीडिंग के वक्त जब इस पर हाउस में बहुत मतभेद हुआ तब इस पर चर्चा स्थगित हो गई थी। इतना ही नहीं कि यह कहा गया कि इस को स्थगित होना चाहिये या नहीं, बल्कि इस पर डिविजन भी हुआ था। बाद में यह बात बतलाई गई थी कि कैबिनेट इस पर विचार करेगी और इस में कुछ सेक्शन्स ऐसे है जिन को अमेंड कर के इस बिल को पेश किया जायेगा। लेकिन उस के बाद इस पर कुछ भी कार्रवाई नहीं हुई। कोई भी अमेंडमेंट नहीं आया।

मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने बैंकिंग लाज के बारे में नोट हम को दिया है उसमें उन्होंने बैंकिंग लाज के ऊपर काफी प्रकाश डाला है। जो बैंकिंग लाज कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटिज के बारे में लागू किए जाने हैं। उन के बारे में जो फेडरेशन के अध्यक्ष, गाइडिंग साइक हैं, उनकी महमति है।

*For earlier proceedings on the Bill, *see* L.S. Debate, dated 18-2-65.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके द्वारा इस हाउस का और मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं कि फेडरेशन की जो मीटिंग हुई बंगलौर में, 9 फरवरी को, उसमें उन्होंने काफी रिकमेंडेशन की हैं । उन्होंने इस बिल में काफी अमेंडमेंट सुझाए हैं ।

उन्होंने यह सजेशन भी दिया था कि इसका पहला उद्देश्य है डिपाजिट इंश्योरेंस स्कीम को लागू करना । इस बिल का मेन आबजेक्ट यह था कि इस स्कीम का फायदा कोपरेटिव सोसाइटीज को मिले और इसलिए डिपाजिट इंश्योरेंस कारपोरेशन ऐक्ट के अमेंडमेंट के लिए वहां रिकमेंडेशन की गयी थी । गत बार जब इस बिल पर चर्चा हुई थी तो उस वक्त मैं ने बहुत जोर से प्रार्थना की थी कि जो डिपाजिट इंश्योरेंस कारपोरेशन ऐक्ट है वह अमेंड करना चाहिए और इस डिपाजिट इंश्योरेंस स्कीम से को-आपरेटिव सोसाइटीज को फायदा मिलना चाहिए लेकिन उस पर कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसके बाद गवर्नर ने जो मीटिंग बुलायी थी उसमें स्टेट गवर्नमेंट प्रतिनिधि थे और कोआपरेटिव के डाइरेक्टर भी थे । उन्होंने कुछ अच्छे सुझाव दिए थे ।

एक बात और है जो कोआपरेटिव कानून है वह स्टेट सबजैक्ट है । कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज का विस्तार करना या उनको ठीक तरह से चलाना यह काम स्टेट का है । और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के रजिस्ट्रार के मातहत ये सोसाइटीज चलती हैं । इसमें जो अमेंडमेंट लाया गया है उससे इसमें दो कंट्रोल हो जाते हैं । इस दूसरे कंट्रोल के कारण कुछ बातें करने में रजिस्ट्रार और गवर्नर, में मतभेद हो सकता है । जैसे शाखा खोलने का सवाल है । पहले शाखा खोलने के लिए गवर्नर की इजाजत लेने का कानून नहीं था लेकिन इस कानून ने अब दिया है कि अगर ब्रांच खोलना हो तो गवर्नर की इजाजत लेनी चाहिए । इसमें लिखा है

"Without obtaining the prior permission of the Reserve Bank no co-operative bank shall open a new branch."

यह ब्रांच खोलना किसान के हित की बात है । देहात में सेंट्रल बैंक नहीं होते । उनकी ब्रांच खोलने के लिए रिजर्व बैंक की परमिशन लेनी पड़ेगी । मैं जानता हूं कि उन्होंने जो अमेंडमेंट दिए हैं और जो प्रोवाइसो दिया है उसमें कहा है "सेंट्रल कोआपरेटिव बैंक विदिन दी एरिया आफ इट्स आपरेशन" । लेकिन बैंक की शाखा को खोलने के बारे में गवर्नर की इजाजत लेनी पड़ेगी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसमें कई ऐसे सवाल हैं जिन पर मैं अकेला बोल नहीं सकता । मेरा यह अनुरोध है कि फेडरेशन की जो मीटिंग हुई थी बंगलौर में उसमें गाडगिल साहब ने जो सजेशन्स दिए हैं उनको इम्पलीमेंट किया जाए ।

दो चार बातें और करनी है ।

एक बात यह है कि डिपाजिट इंश्योरेंस कारपोरेशन ऐक्ट अमेंड करना चाहिए और डिपाजिट इंश्योरेंस स्कीम को कोआपरेटिव बैंक्स पर लागू करना चाहिए ।

दूसरा यह इंश्योरेंस मिलना चाहिए कि जो मैशिनरी इसका इम्पलीमेन्टेशन करे उसको सारे काम प्राहिबिशन और रेस्ट्रिक्शन के मामले में एग्रीकल्चरल डिपार्टमेंट आफ रिजर्व बैंक के द्वारा करने चाहिएं । यह आज तक अच्छा काम करता आया है ।

इसके अलावा ऐसी बातों में जैसे बैंकों को कितना लोन देना चाहिए या कहां लेयर

[श्री दे० शि० पाटिल]

डालने चाहिए इस बारे में कोई रेस्ट्रिक्शन लगाना हो तो उसके पहले स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को और रजिस्ट्रार को कंसल्ट करना चाहिए ।

मेरा अगला निवेदन यह है कि जो आर्गेनाइजेशन है वह देहात के हिसाब से अच्छा चले और जो डाइरेक्टर रहते है बैंक के उनको जो कमेटी सलाह देती है उस कमेटी में लेना चाहिए ।

और मेरा अमेंडमेंट यह था :

"State Government should be consulted before action is taken under clauses 20, 21 and 36."

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपके अमेंडमेंट कहां हैं । मेरे पास तो नहीं है । किस क्लाज के नीचे है ?

श्री दे० शि० पाटिल : I am saying that these clauses be omitted.

क्लाज 35 (1) के बारे में जो कार्रवाई की जाए उसमें भी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को कंसल्ट करना चाहिए । इसी तरह सेक्शन 19 के मातहत जो कार्रवाही की जाए उसमें कोआपरेटिव डिपार्टमेंट, रिजिस्ट्रार और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से सलाह लेनी चाहिए । आखिर में मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वंलौर की मीटिंग में गाडगिल साहब ने जो सुझाव दिए हैं उसको ध्यान में रखकर इस बिल का इम्पलीमेन्टेशन करना चाहिये ।

Shri Parashar (Shivpuri): Sir, I have a constitutional and legal point for opposing the amendments moved in this Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Which amendment is he opposing?

Shri Parashar: Amendments moved for the regulation of the co-operative societies. All the amendments cannot be moved in this House. Therefore, I rise to make a point that whatever amendments are being moved for application to the co-operative societies of the banking laws....

Mr. Speaker: By the Government—in other words, that this Bill is *ultra vires*.

Shri Parashar: Exactly that is my point, so far as it relates to application to the co-operative societies. This Bill cannot be discussed in this House.

Mr. Speaker: I will allow him an opportunity to argue it. He might do it, but the ultimate decision would be that the Speaker cannot just decide wheher it is *ultra vires* or otherwise That should go to the courts and not to the Speaker. That would be the ultimate decision. Now, he might argue it.

Shri Parashar: I will argue it from another point of view. According to List II of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, it is the exclusive jurisdiction of the State Legislatures to enact laws on this subject and, therefore, this House will refuse to legislate on a subject which is under the exclusive jurisdiction of the State Lgislature. Therefore, I oppose this Bill under article 246 of the Constitution. Again, it has been expressly excluded from List I, item No. 43 and expressly included in the State list. Therefore, it cannot be discussed here in this House. Entry 43 of list I reads:

"Incorporation, regulation and winding up of trading corporations, including banking, insurance and financial corporations but not including co-operative societies."

So, it has been expressly excluded from the jurisdiction of this House. Again, entry 32 of List II reads:

> "Incorporation, regulation and winding up of corporations, other than those specified in List I, and universities; unincorporated trading, literary, scientific, religious and other societies and associations; co-operative societies."

Therefore, my humble request is that all those clauses which relate to co-operative societies shou'd not be allowed to be discussed here. He can stress only the other amendments.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): I very much appreciate the principle behind the Bill. I feel this is the right time for introducing a Bill like this. But I would like to point out one or two things here. If the co-operative movement has failed in the country so far, it is mainly for the reason that the pattern of administration or running the co-operative societies has been very much defective. Especially the banking part has always been left in the lurch and it has never been carried on properly. That has adversely affected the progress of the co-operative movement in the country as a whole.

So far as co-operative banks are concerned, it is not clear from this Bill whether their investment policy will be administered by the co-operative department of the State or by the Reserve Bank of India. While co-operation is a State subject, banking is a Central subject. So, there is a lacuna which has to be made absolutely clear. If the administration of banking is to be left in the hands of the co-operative department of the States concerned, it will create some difficulties. I feel that the co-operative society as such may have to be separated from the banking part of it. So far as co-operative banks are concerned, it is very desirable to bring them on par with the other commercial banks in the rest of the country. In that case, banks in the co-operative sector will function much more efficiently. It is not very clear from the Bill whether the co-operative banks will function under the bye-laws of the cooperative societies or under the control of the Reserve Bank, like all the rest of the banks. The hon. Minister should explain how he will remove the conflict between the two and will ensure smooth running of the banking part of the co-operative sector.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: As the long title itself says, the object of the Bill is to regulate "the banking business of certain co-operative societies and for matters connected therewith". Of course, banking comes under List I.

Mr. Speaker: So far as co-operative societies are concerned, they are the sole concern of the States. Now, you are taking out something from the purview of the cooperative societies which are the responsibility of the States, because they are in the State List.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is true. This matter was examined and it was decided that there is nothing *ultra vires* in it. In fact, if we look at the Bill, it will be found that non-banking activities like processing and marketing have been left out of the purview of this Bill. Care has been taken to see that only banking is incorporated in this Bill.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: What the hon. Minister has stated will not satisfy us. That does not make the position clear. There are co-operative banks. Will they be governed by their bye-laws or according to the instructions of the Reserve Bank, like other banks? This Bill does not make clear as to how they will be separated.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Banking business is already separate from other co-operative work. So, there is no difficulty in demarcation.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

(i) Page 6, line 6,—*for* "1964" *substitute* "1965".

(ii) Page 6, line 31,—*for* "1964" *substitute* "1965".

(iii) Page 7, line 29,—*for* "1964" *substitute* "1965".

(iv) Page 9, lines 31 and 32,—*omit* ",where there is no such central co-operative bank, shares".

(v) Page 9, line 38,—*for* "1964" *substitute* "1965".

(vi) Page 11, line 10,—*for* "1964" *substitute* "1965".

(vii) Page 11, line 15,—*for* "1964" *substitute* "1965".

(viii) Page 11, line 29,—*for* "1964" *substitute* "1965".

(ix) Page 13, line 3,—*for* "1964" *substitute* "1965".

(x) Page 15, line 29,—*for* "1964" *substitute* "1965".

(xi) Page 16, line 15,—*for* "1964" *substitute* "1965".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 14, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 14, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 1.— (*Short title and commencement*)

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 5,—*for* "1964" *substitute* "1965" (2)

(*Shri B. R. Bhagat*)

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1,—*for* "*Fifteenth*" *substitute* "*Sixteenth*" (1)

(*Shri B. R. Bhagat*)

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

Shri Parashar: At this stage, I again propose to register my opposition to the passing of the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: That will be recorded.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Even as it is, co-operative insurance comes under our Act.

Mr. Speaker: The question is (*Interruptions*)

The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

The motion was adopted.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। यह इतने महत्व का बिल पास हो रहा है। क्या मैं आप से पूछ सकता हूं कि क्या यह बिना कोरम के पास होगा? इस वक्त हाउस में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो हो चुका है, उसको मैं नहीं ले सकता। अगर कोरम नहीं है, तो घंटी बजाई जाये।

The Belling is being rung.

14.32-4/4 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now there is quorum.

14.33 hrs.

SEEDS BILL

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Shahnawaz Khan on the 11th May, 1965, namely:—

> "That the Bill to provide for regulating the quality of certain seeds for sale, and for matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The time allotted is two hours out of which 55 minutes have already been taken. So one hour and five minutes are left.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जेनेरल शाहनवाज खां साहब जिस बिल को लाए हैं, उस के लिए मैं उन को मुबारकबाद पेश करता हूं। लेकिन कुछ ऐसा हुआ है कि अपनी खुशफहमी और गुड इन्टेंशन्ज में वह कुछ जरूरी बातें छोड़ गए हैं। यह आम कहावत : **दि वे टु हैल इज आफन पेव्ड विद गुड इन्टेंशन्ज**।

सबसे पहले तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जब हमारा देश एक है, तो फिर पहले सफ्हे पर ही लिखी गई यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है : **इट एक्सटेंड्स टु दि होल आफ इंडिया एक्सेप्ट दि स्टेट आफ जम्मू एंड काश्मीर**। हमारे श्री श्यामलाल सर्राफ का प्रदेश कितना प्यारा है, लेकिन उस को अलग कर दिया गया है। अगर बुलन्दी भी साथ रहेगी, तो मैदानों में काम हो सकेगा। इस लिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इस कानून को जम्मू और काश्मीर में भी लागू किया जाये।

जेनेरल साहब खुद बहुत बड़े काश्तकार है और काश्तकार की दिक्कत को समझते हैं। लेकिन कम से कम सारे हिन्दुस्तान के साथ एक जसा सलूक होना चाहिए था। मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि राजस्थान और मद्रास को मिलाने में क्या फायदा हुआ है। कहां राजस्थान और कहां मद्रास। इस में जोन या रिजन या डिविजन के हिसाब से नुमायंदे लिये जाने चाहियें थे, लेकिन इस बारे में राजस्थान और मद्रास को एक साथ रखा गया है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इन दोनों में क्या तुक है। मद्रास के लोग चावल खाते हैं और राजस्थान के लोग बाजरा खाते हैं। दोनों में क्लाईमेट्स कोई मेल नहीं खाती हैं। बहुत सोचने के बाद मुझे पता चला कि कृषि मंत्री, श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब, का प्रदेश मद्रास है और हमारे डिपुटी मिनिस्टर साहब, जेनेरल शाहनवाज खां साहब का ओरिजन राजस्थान में है। तो शायद दोनों मिनिस्टरों ने सोच कर अपने अपने प्रदेश रख दिये। लेकिन दोनों की आपस में कोई तुक नहीं है।

आज इस बात की जरूरत है कि देश की हालत को देखा जाये। जिन को लाइसैंस दिया जायेगा, वे पहले की तरह से किसान को परेशान करते रहेंगे। इस लिए बीज के लिए सिर्फ किसान को लाइसैंस देना चाहिए। किसी साहूकार या किसी तरह के डीलर को लाइसैंस देना किसान के साथ अन्याय करना होगा।

अगर मैं यह कह दूं, तो अप्रासंगिक नहीं होगा कि तानसेन के स्कूल में हमारे डिपुटी मिनिस्टर जैसा एक लाचिब इल्म चला गया और उस ने तानसेन से पूछा कि इल्मे-मौसीकी

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

हासिल करने में कितने दिन लगेंगे। तानसेन ने कहा कि चार साल लगेंगे। उस तालिबइल्म ने कहा कि मैं आप के यहां तालीम हासिल करना चाहता हूं, मैं अपनी किताबें और बिस्तर ले कर आता हूं। लेकिन बीस कदम जाने पर उस को एक बात याद आ गई। उस ने लौट कर तानसेन से पूछा कि मैंने थोड़ा सा 'सा रे गा मा पा' सीख रखा है, क्या इस का कोई कम्पेन्सेशन मिलेगा, क्या इस की वजह से मैं चार साल के बजाय तीन साल में यह इल्म नहीं सीख जाऊंगा? इस पर तानसेन ने कहा कि चार साल के बजाये आठ साल लगेंगे—चार साल ग़लत विद्या को भुलाने के लिए और फिर चार साल नई विद्या को सीखने के लिए।

अगर किसानों की दिक्कत को खत्म करना है, तो लाइसेंस का सिस्टम खत्म कर देना चाहिए। महात्मा गांधी ने हजारों दफ़ा कहा था: **बैट गवर्नमेंट इस बेस्ट विच गवर्न्स दि लीस्ट**। इस नई व्यवस्था के मुताबिक एक खेत को बोने के लिए भी लाइसेंस होल्डर के पास जाना पड़ेगा। हमारे यहां शुरू से ही को-आपरेशन का सिस्टम रहा है। गांवों में दस्तूर रहा है कि एक के पास गेंहूं का बीज है, दूसरे के पास चने का बीज है, किसी के पास मकई का बीज है, किसी के पास बाजरे का बीज है और वे लोग आपस में बीजों को बदलते और एक्सचेंज करते हैं। लेकिन भविष्य में जब तक किसान लाइसेंस होल्डर के दरवाजे पर नहीं जायेगा, तब तक उसको किसी तरह का बीज नहीं मिल सकेगा। इस लिए इस बिल में यह प्राविजन जरूर होना चाहिए मेरे जैसे ग़रीब किसान को बड़ा किसान अपना बीज बेच सके और बगैर लाइसेंस के बेच सके। यह अच्छा नहीं लगता है कि बीज के लिए हम लाइसेंस होल्डर के पास जायें। अगर लाइसेंस उसी तरह तक्सीम हुए, जैसेकि अब तक होते रहे हैं, तो भाई-भतीजा-वाद और नैपाटिज्म चलेगा और किसानों का नुक्सान होगा।

इस वक्त गवर्नमेंट की बीज तक्सीम करने की जो प्रणाली है, उसमें बीज पंद्रह दिन के बाद पहुंचता है। स्वर्गीय सरदार प्रताप सिंह कैरों ने पंजाब में ऐसा इन्तजाम किया था कि बोने से पंद्रह दिन पहले किसान को बीज मिल जाता था। उन्होंने किसानों की बहबूदी और तरक्की के लिए ऐसा काम कर के दिखाया, जिस को हिन्दुस्तान का कोई भी चीफ़ मिनिस्टर नहीं कर पाया। लेकिन हमारी बदकिस्मती है कि :

> जिसे हम ने ग़लती से समझा था दुश्मन,
> वही कश्तीए-कौम का नाखुदा था।

यह हमारी ग़लती है। हमें पंजाब से फायदा उठाना चाहिए और पंजाब ने किसानों के बीजों के लिए, जमींदारों के खेतों के लिए जो इन्तजाम कर रखा है, उस को हमें जरूर अपनाना चाहिए।

जब हम डीसैंट्रलाजेशन, विकेन्द्रीकरण का नारा लगाते हैं, तो विकेन्द्रीकरण का मतलब यह है कि देहात तक, किसान तक, जमींदार तक, छोटे काश्तकार तक, फ़ार्मर तक उस के हुकूक पहुंचे। इस लिए यह जरूरी है कि बीज वितरण का काम गांव पंचायत के जिम्मे किया जाये, क्योंकि गांव पंचायत यह समझ सकती है कि किसे कितने बीज की जरूरत है। आज कल हालत यह है कि बड़े किसान और बड़े जमींदार सरकार से बहुत ज्यादा बीज ले आते हैं और उस को ब्लैक मार्केट में बेचते हैं। अगर यह काम पंचायतों के जिम्मे किया जाये, तो वे हरगिज ऐसे अन्याय को नहीं चलने देंगी। अगर डीसैंट्रलाइजेशन बीज से शुरू नहीं होगा तो वह कहीं भी नहीं हो सकेगा।

इस में आपको यह भी देखना होगा कि किस किसान ने किस तरह का बीज पैदा किया है। उसकी जांच के लिए कोई रसायनशाला नहीं है, कोई लैबोरेटरी सरकार के पास नहीं है। इतना बड़ा यह काम चल रहा है लेकिन कोई लैबोरेटरी सरकार के पास नहीं है। रसायनशाला का कोई जिक्र नहीं है। मैं समझता हूं कि हर एक पंचायत के मतहत एक एक रसायनशाला होनी चाहिये जो सादे तरीके से सरल तरीके से गांव वालों के बीज की जांच कर सके और उनको बता सके कि उनको जो बीज मिल रहा है वह अच्छा है या बुरा है। कई बार ऐसा होता है कि जो बीजा हुआ बीज होता है, बेकार बीज होता है वह किसान के पल्ले पड़ जाता है। कोई सजा इसमें ऐसी नहीं रखी गई है कि जो गलत बीज देगा खराब बीज देगा, उसको इस तरह की सजा दी जाएगी।

मैं चाहता हूं कि लाइसेंस का जो सिस्टम है, इसको हटाया जाए। जिस तरह से किसान को अच्छी से अच्छी हालत में बीज पहुंचाया जा सके, वह होना चाहिये।

इसके साथ साथ यह भी प्राविजन होना चाहिये कि किसान अपने कुटुम्बियों को बीज बेच सके, फैमिली को बीज दे सके, पड़ोसियों को बीज बेच सके। जो डीलर बढ़िया गेहूं अपने पास रख लेता है और घटिया बेचता है, घटिया अनाज काश्तकार के पल्ले डालता है, उसको सजा देने का प्राविजन इस में होना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं माननीय शाहनवाज खां साहब को मुबारकबाद पेश करता हूं और उनसे प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वे इस में आवश्यक सुधार करें।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (रसड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो बिल सदन के सामने आया है मैं इसकी बिल्कुल मुखालिफत करता हूं। मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि इस बिल को लाने का मंशा क्या है। माननीय मंत्री जी का इस बिल को लाने का मंशा यह हो सकता है कि किसान को अच्छा बीज दिया जाए। लेकिन मैं बड़े अदब से कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो बिल आया है इससे किसान को बीज नहीं मिलेगा और सिवाय भ्रष्टाचार और घूंसखोरी का नया दौर शुरू होने के और कुछ नहीं होगा। इस में इसके सिवाय और कुछ नहीं होने वाला है।

अगर आप इस बिल को देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि एक लाइसैंसिंग आथोरिटी बनाई गई है। जिस से लाइसेंस लिये बगैर किसान बीज नहीं रख सकता। इस में इंस्पैक्टर रखने की व्यवस्था की गई है जिन को पावर दी गई है कि वे किसी भी आदमी के घर में जाकर उसकी तलाशी ले सकते हैं, लोगों को सजा करा सकते हैं, उनको जेल भिजवा सकते हैं। इसके अलावा बीज एनेलिस्ट्स रखने की, बीज का विश्लेषण करने वाले लोगों को रखने की व्यवस्था भी इस में की गई है। इस सब व्यवस्था का क्या परिणाम होने वाला है, इसको आप देखें। आपने फूड एडल्ट्रेशन को रोकने के लिए कानून बनाया है और उसका क्या असर हुआ है, यह आप जानते ही है। उसका कितना बुरा असर हुआ है, यह आप से छिपा हुआ नहीं है। इसका उलटा ही असर हुआ है। इंस्पैक्टर और दूसरे लोग लाखों और करोड़ों रुपया घूस में खाते हैं। यही हश्र इस बिल का होने वाला है। कोई लाभ इससे नहीं होगा।

नाना प्रकार के कानून इस सदन से पास करवाये जाते हैं। इससे आदमियों के जीवन में बहुत सी मुसीबतें पैदा की जाती हैं। अभी बीज भंडार गांवों में बने हुए हैं। अगर तजुर्बा ही तो आप गांव में जा कर देखें कि कोआपरेटिव बीज भंडार से किसान ने बीज नहीं लिया है, लेकिन हृदयहीन कर्मचारियों ने गलत और झूठा बांड भरवा कर करोड़ों रुपया किसानों से वसूल कर लिया है। कितनी

[श्री सरजू पाण्डेय]

ही इस तरह की मिसाले दी जा सकती है। कम से कम पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की बात मैं जानता हूं। किसानों ने वहां बीज नहीं लिया उनके घर वसूली हो रही है। जब बीज लेने जाते हैं तो खराब बीज दे देते हैं और एक एक दाना उनसे वसूल किया जाता है।

यह जो बीज एक्ट आया है यह किसी अंडर सैक्रेटरी या सैक्रेटरी ने जिस का इस दुनियां से कोई वास्ता नहीं है, कोई नाता नहीं है, किसानों के हित से कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं है, झूठ और गलत सुझाव दे कर बनवाया लगता है। इससे सिवाय नुक्सान के, लाभ कुछ नहीं होगा। साथ ही बेकार में इस में रुपया जाया होगा।

इसमें कहा गया है कि कमेटी बनाई जाएगी। उस में कौन लोग होंगे इसके बारे में भी अजीब प्राविजन है :

"5. If the Central Government, after consultation with the Committee, is of opinion that it is necessary or expedient to regulate the quality of any seed to be sold for purposes of argriculture, it may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare such seed as a notified seed for the purposes of this Act."

यह एलान किया जाएगा कमेटी से कंसल्ट करने के बाद कि उसकी क्वालिटी को रेग्युलेट किया जाए, उसके लिए मार्क नय किये जायें।

आगे देखें तो आपको यह लिखा हुआ मिलेगा ;

"8. The State Government may establish a certification agency for the State to carry out the functions entrusted to the certification agency by or under this Act.

आप बतायें कि किसान को गल्ला बोने के लिए कहां से मिलेगा? वहां सर्टिफिकेट ही नहीं मिलेगा। दिन भर लोग इन दफ्तरों में चक्कर काटते रहेंगे, बाबुओं को घूस देते मर जायेंगे, न उनको लाइसेंस मिलेगा और न ही सर्टिफिकेट मिलेगा और न ही एक बीज का दाना मिलेगा। सिवाय देर होने के कोई फायदा नहीं होगा।

आगे चल कर इंस्पैक्टर्ज की पावर्ज दी गई है। अपील और मुकदमे के आलावा अगर आप इंस्पैक्टर्ज की पावर्ज को देखें तो वे आपको पेज आठ के ऊपर लिखी हुई मिलेंगी। इस में लिखा हुआ है :

"(c) enter and search at all reasonable times, with such assistance, if any, as he considers necessary, any place in which he has reason to believe that an offence under this Act has been or is being committed and order in writing the person in possession of any notified seed in respect of which the offence has been or is being committed, not to dispose of any stock of such notified seed for a specific period not exceeding thirty days or, unless the alleged offence is such that the defect may be removed by the possessor of the notified seed, seize the stock of such notified seed;"

किस कद्र मुसीबत पैदा आप कर रहे हैं, इसको आप देखें। कोई भी किसान अपने खेत में खराब बीज बोयेगा ही क्यों? उसका खुद का इंटिरेस्ट इस में है कि वह अच्छा बीज बोये। आज तक गांवों में लोग बीज देते थे और लोगों को बीज मिल जाता था। लेकिन जिस दिन से कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज को बीज गोदामों से बीज दिया जाने लगा, किसानों को बीज नहीं मिलता है। उलटे उन पर दोहरे कर्ज की मार होती है। एक तो वे सोसाइटी

से बीज लेते हैं, फिर इसको अदा करने के लिए प्राइवेट परसन के पास वे जाते हैं। जितने ये गवर्नमेंट सर्वेंट हैं, ये किसानों को लूट लूट कर अपनी जेबें भर रहे हैं।

मैं चाहता हूं कि इस बिल को बिल्कुल वापस ले लिया जाना चाहिये वर्ना इसका भी वही हाल होगा जो कि फूड एडल्टरेशन एक्ट का हुआ है। इंस्पैक्टर और दूसरे दुनिया भर के दूसरे हैल्थ आफिसर पैसा खाते फिरते हैं उन पर कोई रोक नहीं है। मैं एक मिसाल आपको देना चाहता हूं। मुझे मालूम है कि मेरे शहर में ये जो बकरियां जबह की जाती हैं, उन बकरियों को इंस्पैक्टर पास करते हैं। उनके पास जब लोग जाते हैं तो वे कहते हैं कि एक सेर गोश्त रोजाना दो, नहीं तो मैं सब के बारे में लिख दूंगा कि ये बुड्ढी हैं, मरीज हैं। इस तरह से ये अफसर लोग घूस लेते फिरते हैं।

मैं कृषि मंत्री से कहूंगा कि कानून बनाना आप बन्द करें। मेहरबानी करके लोगों को सिंचाई के साधन आप मुहैया कर दें। बीज की आप से कोई मांग नहीं करता है। बीज लोगों को मिल जाएगा। लोगों को आप पानी दीजिये। खाद दीजिये और बोगस कानून बना करके हजारों गरीब किसानों को आप हैरास न कीजिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं चाहता हूं कि इस बिल को पास न किया जाए और इसको वापस ले लिया जाए।

श्री श्रीनारायण दास (दरभंगा) : बीज विधेयक सदन के सामने विचारार्थ उपस्थित किया गया है। इसका मंशा तो बहुत अच्छा मालूम पड़ता है लेकिन मेरे ख्याल से हिन्दुस्तान जैसे देश के लिए इस तरह की चीज बिल्कुल ही अव्यावहारिक है। मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि गवर्नमेन्ट ने इस बिल को सदन के सामने अभी क्यों उपस्थित किया है।

हम सभी जानते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान खेती प्रधान देश है और यहां सैकड़े में 70–75 लोग खेती पर निर्भर करते हैं और पचास परसट लोग खुद खेती करते हैं। इतने बड़े देश में बीज की समस्या को हल करने के लिए जिस प्रकार के संगठन की जरूरत है, यह सरकार वर्तमान अवस्था में कर नहीं सकती है। यह सही है कि बाजार में जो बीज बिकता है उसकी क्वालिटी फर्स्ट क्लास होनी चाहिये। बुरे बीज अगर बेचे जायेंगे तो खेती का सर्वनाश हो जायेगा। लेकिन अभी तक हमारा अनुभव यह है कि सरकार ने जो बीज की व्यवस्था की है, खुद सरकार द्वारा जो दिया हुआ बीज है, वह कहीं पनपता है और कहीं नहीं पनपता है। ज्यादातर हालतों में देखा गया है कि सरकार द्वारा जो बीज किसानों को दिया जाता है विशेषकर सरकारी फार्मों से और जहां पर उस बीज का संग्रह किया जाता है, उस बीज से अपेक्षा यह की जाती है कि वह अच्छा होगा लेकिन देखने में आया है कि उससे फायदा नहीं होता है, वह पनपता नहीं है, स्पराउट नहीं करता है। ऐसी अवस्था में मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार द्वारा कानून बनाना एक दम अव्यावहारिक है, असंगत है और इससे कोई काम निकलने वाला नहीं है। सिवाय इसके कि जो इंस्पैक्टर बहाल होंगे या दूसरे कर्मचारी बहाल होंगे इस कानून को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए किसानों को सताने का या जो लोग बीज की बिक्री करेंगे, उनको सताने का एक और हथकंडा उनके हाथ में आ जाएगा, और कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। जहां तक मैं समझता हूं कि पिछले अधिवेशन में जब माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस बिल को उपस्थित किया था तब इस की मंशा को स्पष्ट नहीं किया था कि इस का क्या उद्देश्य है। मालूम तो होता है कि उद्देश्य बहुत अच्छा है। किसान को अच्छे बीज मिलने चाहिये और अच्छे बीज के नाम पर जो बुरे बीज की बिक्री करे उसको

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

सजा मिलनी चाहिये । यह भी बहुत जरूरी है कि बीज की परीक्षा के लिये अच्छी अनुसन्धानशालायें स्थापित की जायें । यह भी बहुत अच्छी चीज है कि बीज को जांचने के लिये बीज विवेचक जो हों वह इस चीज को बहुत अच्छी तरह जानने वाले हों । यह सब चीज बहुत अच्छी है लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान सात लाख गांवों का देश है और उनमें ज्यादातर लोग खेती करते हैं। इस विधेयक के पास हो जाने पर जो कमेटी यहां बनेगी या राज्य में बनेगी उनके बन जाने से ही हिन्दुस्तान में जितने बीज की आवश्यकता है उतना अच्छा से अच्छा बीज सप्लाई हो, यह काम इतनी लेबोरेटरीज नहीं कर सकती हैं और न वे बीज के उत्पादन को पूरा कर सकती है ।

ऐसी हालत में मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि अगर वे हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों को तंग नहीं करना चाहते हैं तो इस बिल को कुछ दिनों के लिये वापस लिया जाये । हिन्दुस्तान की वर्तमान अवस्था में बीज की बिक्री करने के लिये व्यापारी वर्ग कुछ तो जरूर है लेकिन उनकी जो तादाद है वे नगण्य हैं । ज्यादातर खेती करने वाले जो लोग है वे ही देश में बीज पैदा करते हैं । जिन के पास जरूरत से कम बीज हैं वह जिन के पास ज्यादा बीज रहता है उन से लेकर खेती करते हैं ? अगर यह कानून लागू हो जायेगा तो उस से किसानों को बड़ी तकलीफ होगी । मैं चूंकि देहात का रहने वाला हूं इस लिये जानता हूं कि गांवों में बड़े किसान दूसरे किसानों को जरूरत पड़ने पर बीज बेच डालते हैं । अगर इस कानून के पास होने के बाद वह किसान बीज को बचेंगे तो उनको इस कानून के दायरे में आकर लाइसेंस लेना पड़ेगा । अगर वह बिना लाइसेंस के बेचेंगे तो वह पकड़े जायेंगे । उन को सजा हो जायगी । जहां तक मुझे मालूम हुआ है मंत्री जी खेती करने वाले किसानों को इससे बरी कर रहे हैं । मैं नहीं समझता कि आज इस बिल को पास करने की क्या आवश्यकता है । मैं माननीय सदस्यों से, खास कर माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूं कि इस विधेयक की अभी कोई खास आवश्यकता नहीं है । कुछ समय बाद जब आप अपने संगठन को ठीक कर लें, आप का संगठन मजबूत हो जाये और जगह जगह अनुसन्धानशालायें स्थापित हो जायें और किसानों की राय ले ली जाय, उसके बाद यहां यह विधेयक अगर आये तो मैं समझता हूं कि वह ज्यादा विचारणीय होगा । जब तक ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है तब तक इस विधेयक को पास करना ठीक नहीं होगा । हमारे देश में आज हजारों नहीं उससे बहुत ज्यादा किसान हैं जो कि अगर बीज की बिक्री का कार्य करेंगे तो कानून के शिकंजे में आयेंगे और उनको हर तरह से तकलीफ उठानी पड़ेगी ।

इसलिये मैं इस विधेयक का विरोध करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री सदन की राय को लेकर इस विधेयक को तब तक के लिये वापस ले लेंगे जब तक इस के लिये अनुकूल समय न आ जाय ।

श्री बे० शि० पाटिल (यवतमाल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बिल राज्य सभा के अन्दर पास हो चुका है । अगर इस बिल के उद्देश्य को देखा जाये तो वह बहुत अच्छे हैं । बीजों के किस्म पर नियंत्रण रखना, उनका उत्पादन, हाट व्यवस्था, बीज बचाव का नियमन करने के लिये कानून बनाना इसका उद्देश्य है । शुद्ध बीज की बात अच्छी है, इस की जरूरत खेती के लिये है, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है । इस के लिये पहली, दूसरी और तीसरी योजनायें जो बनीं उसमें व्यवस्थायें की गई थीं । लेकिन बहुत अफसोस की बात है कि जितने सीड फार्म बीज की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिये विकास खंडों में बनने थे वह नहीं बन पाये । दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में जितने सीड फार्म इस उद्देश्य से बनने थे वे परे नहीं हो पाये ।

"The number of seed farms established in 1956-57 was 3,843 whereas the Plan target was 4,185."

यह तो हमारे किसानों के लिये अच्छे बीज के अधिक उत्पादन आदि की जो बातें कही जाती है उस पर ध्यान देने का एक नमूना है । बिल का उद्देश्य देखते हैं तो एक अच्छी चीज मंत्री महोदय सदन के सामने लाये हैं । लेकिन बिल में जो चुने हुए फार्म्स की बात दी गई है उस के लिये कठिनाई हो जायेगी ।

इसमें सैंट्रल सीड कमेटी बनाने का फैसला किया गया है, दिल्ली से देहात में सीड भेजने का इरादा दिखाई देता है । सैंटर में एक सीड कमेटी है लेकिन स्टेट में कोई सीड कमेटी नहीं है । इस बिल में इसके लिये कोई प्राविजन नहीं है । स्टेट में सैंट्रल सीड कमेटी की सब-कमेटी है । साथ ही सैंट्रल गवर्नमैंट की जो सब-कमेटी है उसमें मैं देखता हूं कि किसानों का कोई प्रतिनिधि नहीं है । चेयरमैन नामिनेटेड रहेगा, नैशनल सीड्स कारपोरेशन का आदमी रहेगा, ग्रोअर्स आफ सीड का आदमी रहेगा, प्लेन्ट ब्रीडर्स का आदमी रहेगा, डीलर्स आफ सीड्ज का रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव रहेगा, लेकिन काश्तकारों का कोई प्रतिनिधि नहीं रहेगा, जिस को अच्छा काश्तकार कहा जाता है उसका कोई प्रतिनिधि यहां पर नहीं रक्खा गया है । क्लाज 3 में दिया हुआ है :

"two persons to be nominated by the Central Government to represent dealers in seeds;"

फार्मर्स का कोई प्रतिनिधि नहीं है ।

सब-कमेटी जो है उस की पावर्स जो हैं वह भी बहुत कम है और इसलिये मेरा सुझाव यह है कि सीड्स कमेटी फार स्टेट्स रहनी चाहिये । आज जो सब-कमेटी है चूंकि उसकी पावर्स बहुत कम हैं इसलिये वह मेन कमेटी के तरीके पर काम नहीं कर सकती ।

इसमें सर्टिफिकेशन एजेन्ट्स की जो बात है वह स्टेट लेवेल पर रक्खा गया है यानी सर्टिफिकेशन का काम वहां किया जायेगा । फील्ड इन्सपैक्शन वहां हो जायेगा । जो कर्मचारी रखे जायेंगे वह इसे करेंगे । फाउंडेशन सीड्स, रजिस्टर्ड सीड्स, सर्टिफाईड सीड्स इन के लिये एजेन्सी बनाने की बात कही गई है । मेरी शिकायत यह है कि यह जो इंस्पैक्टर्स लोग रहते हैं उनसे किसानों को तकलीफ होगी । अगर सरकार का यह ख्याल है कि इससे कोई सुविधायें किसानों को मिल सकेंगी तो यह ख्याल गलत है । आज तक का अनुभव यह है कि जिस को शुद्ध सीड करके लिया जाता है यह अच्छा नहीं निकलता । मेरा सुझाव यह है कि वहां पर लोकल कमेटी होनी चाहिये । आज देहात देहात में ग्राम पंचायतें है, ब्लाक हेडक्वार्टर पर पंचायत समितियां हैं जिला स्तर पर जिला परिषद् है, इसी तरह से वहां पर इसके लिये स्थानीय कमेटी होनी चाहिये जो कि इस प्रकार के इन्सपैक्शन के कार्य को देखे । अगर खाली गवर्नमेंट मशीनरी दिल्ली से इस कार्य को करना चाहेगी तो इससे इन्सपैक्टर लोग भ्रष्टाचार करेंगे और सीड्स अच्छे नहीं मिलेंगे । इसलिए लाइसेंसिंग एजेंसी में भी सुधार होना चाहिये ।

15 hrs.

और इसमें जो इंस्पैक्टर्स को पावर्स दी हैं वे बहुत काफी पावर्स हैं सेक्शन 17 में । अगर उन्होंने उन पावर्स का मिस्यूज किया तो उनके ऊपर कार्रवाई करने का कोई प्राविजन नहीं है । सेक्शन तो मुझे नहीं पढ़ना है, लेकिन नमूने के तौर पर कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । इसमें कुछ जो पावर्स दी गयी हैं उनके कारण किसान को परेशानी होने वाली है । इसमें दिया है :

"No person shall, himself or by any other person on his behalf, sell, offer to sell, or keep for sale any such variety or hybrid of any notified seed as is included in the list published under section 6, as a foundation seed, registered seed or certified seed—

[श्री दे० शि० पाटिल]

(a) unless the provisions of sub-section (1) are complied with".

वह खुद भी कई साल का सर्टीफाईड सीड नहीं रख सकेगा । और उन्होंने इसके लिए जो पेनल्टी रखी है वह भी देखने की है । सेक्शन 22 में यह दिया हुआ है :

"If any person—

(a) contravenes any provision of this Act or any rule made thereunder; or

(b) prevents a seed inspector from taking sample under this Act; or

(c) prevents a seed inspector from exercising any other power conferred on him by or under this Act . . .".

इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि इंस्पैक्टर खेत में आवेगा और चाहे जितना सैम्पल ले जाएगा । मेरा मतलब यह है कि अगर इंस्पैक्टर अपनी पावर्स को मिसयूज करता है तो उसके लिए कोई पेनल्टी नहीं दी हुई है । अगर इंस्पैक्टर अपनी पावर्स को मिसयूज करता है तो उसके लिए भी पेनल्टी होनी चाहिए ।

इस बिल में बहुत सा अमेंडमेंट होना चाहिए । इस बिल का उद्देश्य तो अच्छा है ।

आखिर में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि अच्छा बीज आदि आवश्यक चीजें किसानों तक पहुंचे । इसके लिए ग्राम पंचायतों से काम शुरू करना चाहिए । हर एक पंचायत के पास अपना सीड फार्म होना चाहिए । वहां से काम शुरू करना चाहिए । अगर आप देहात से इस काम को शुरू करेंगे तो यह समस्या हल हो जायगी ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी): उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं नहीं समझ सका कि श्री शाहनवाज जैसे काश्तकार ने इस विधेयक को कैसे इस सदन के सामने पेश किया । वह खुद एक बड़े काश्तकार हैं और काश्तकारों की मुसीबत को समझते हैं ।

पहले इस सरकार को यह विचार करना चाहिए कि क्या गांवों में रहने वाले 40 करोड़ जो लोग हैं उनको बीज देने के वास्ते यह प्रबन्ध कर सकती है या नहीं । क्या यह सरकार सात लाख गांवों में बीज देने के लिए दफ्तर खोल सकती है ? अगर हम में यह क्षमता है कि हम हिन्दुस्तान के सात लाख गांवों में सारा बीज दे सकते है, तब तो इस कानून को पास करें, नहीं तो यह कानून केवल कागज पर रह जाएगा । इसका उपयोग नहीं हो सकेगा । चाहे आपका सिद्धान्त कितना ही ऊंचा सिद्धांत हो, लेकिन अगर उस सिद्धान्त को व्यावहारिक रूप नहीं दिया जाए तो उसका कोई अर्थ नहीं हो सकता । सत्य बोलना बड़ा अच्छा है । सत्य का सिद्धांत बहुत अच्छा है, लेकिन अगर हम सत्य भाषण न करें तो सत्य का कोई मूल्य नही है । इसी प्रकार जो विधेयक यहां इस समय प्रस्तुत किया गया है इस का कोई मूल्य नहीं है ।

हम अपने देश के 40 करोड़ लोगों को एक ओर खाना देने में असमर्थ हैं, और दूसरी ओर उनको बीज देने के लिए लाइसेंस देने की एक ऐसी एजेंसी पैदा कर रहे हैं, जिससे भ्रष्टाचार फैलेगा । आपका इंस्पेक्टर गांव में जाएगा और दस पांच रुपया अपनी पाकेट में रखेगा और कह देगा कि बीज ठीक है, बेच लो ।

आज गांवों में होता क्या है? एक गांव में सौ काश्तकार हैं । एक बड़ा काश्तकार अपने यहां बीज पैदा करता है । चैत के महीने में जब गेहूं की फसल आती है तो अच्छे गेहूं को चैत के महीने में भुस के अन्दर रख देते हैं । फिर जब कार्तिक का महीना आता है तो उस बीज को भुस में से निकालते हैं, और जिन गरीब काश्तकारों के पास बीज नहीं हो तो, उनको वह बीज मुफ्त दिया जाता है, उस का सवाया बीज फसल आने पर वापस ले लिया जाता है ।

आप जानते हैं कि सारे उत्तर प्रदेश में यही हो रहा है। और इस को आप रोकना चाहते हैं। इस समय जो गांव का बड़ा काश्तकार गरीब काश्तकारों को बीज देता है उस को आप रोकना चाहते हैं। इस तरह से आपने इस रास्ते को तो रोक दिया और आप बीज दे नहीं सकते हैं। उत्पादन कैसे बढ़ेगा। केवल पार्लियामेन्ट में बैठ कर कानून पास करने से उत्पादन नहीं होगा ? हम को हर चीज को व्यावहारिक दृष्टि से देखना चाहिए।

सेक्शन 9 को, जैसा पाटिल भाई ने पढ़ कर सुनाया, आप ने पीनल बना दिया है। इस का परिणाम यह होगा कि हमारे बगल में अगर कोई गरीब काश्तकार है और हमारे पास बीज है, और उस काश्तकार के पास बीज नहीं है, तो हम उसको बीज नहीं दे सकते क्योंकि हमारे पास लाइसेंस नहीं है। अगर हम कानून को नहीं मानेंगे तो हम को सजा हो जाएगी। नतीजा यह है कि जो गांवों में हजारों वर्ष से खेती का तरीका चला रहा है और जिससे सुचारु रूप से काम हो रहा है, उसको आप बदल देंगे। आप इस विधेयक द्वारा तरीके को तो बदलने जा रहे हैं, लेकिन उसके समान कोई दूसरा रास्ता नहीं पैदा कर रहे हैं।

मैं आपको इस सिलसिले में मिट्टी के तेल का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। आप गांवों में मिट्टी के तेल का वितरण ठीक से नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। पार्लियामेंट में सवाल उठा कि गांवों में मिट्टी का तेल ठीक से नहीं पहुंचता और ब्लैक में लोग गायब कर जाते हैं। जब आप मिट्टी के तेल का वितरण नहीं कर सकते, तो यह जो आदमी के भोजन की वस्तु है, इस बीज का आप कैसे वितरण कर सकेंगे। मिट्टी के तेल को तो कोई पी नहीं सकता, लेकिन अगर आदमी को भूख लगी हो तो वह चावल और गेहूं को तो खा जाएगा चाहे वह बीज का ही क्यों न हो। तो मैं कहूंगा कि आप इस कानून को पास करके देश में भ्रष्टाचार को और फैलावेंगे। इस प्रकार आप उत्पादन को नहीं बढ़ा सकते, इस तरह तो आप उत्पादन में व्यवधान ही उत्पन्न करेंगे।

इसलिए मेरा ख्याल है कि आपको सेक्शन 9 और सेक्शन 11 दोनों को बिल्कुल हटा देना चाहिए। आपने सेक्शन 11 में ग्रांट आफ लाइसेंस रखा है। जिनको लाइसेंस लेना होगा वे इंस्पेक्टर को पचास रुपया घूस का दे देंगे और उनको लाइसेंस मिल जावेगा। लेकिन अगर हमारे महीदा साहब घूस नहीं देंगे तो उनको लाइसेंस नहीं मिलेगा चाहे वे कितने ही ईमानदार क्यों न हों। आज हम देखते हैं कि लाइसेंसदार के पास से सीमेंट की बोरी दो रुपया ज्यादा दिए बिना नहीं मिलती। इसलिए अगर आप चालीस करोड़ लोगों के जीवन ढांचे को इस तरह बदलेंगे तो यह देश के लिए घातक होगा।

एक माननीय सदस्य : दस रुपए ज्यादा देने पर भी सीमेंट की बोरी नहीं मिलती।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : अब आप सेक्शन 22 को देखें। इसमें लिखा है :

"If any person—

(a) contravenes any provision of this Act or any rule made thereunder; or

(b) prevents a seed inspector from taking sample under this Act; or....".

हम अपने घर में सौ मन गेहूं रखे हैं। एक इंस्पेक्टर जाएगा और कहेगा कि मैं उसे देखूंगा। हम नहीं दिखाना चाहते। हमारे यहां परदा है। हम अपने यहां उसे नहीं घुसने देना चाहते। हो सकता है कि हम ने यह गल्ला अपने सीड के लिए रखा हो या खाने के लिए रखा हो। इंस्पेक्टर को यह अधिकार होगा कि वह हमारे घर में चला जाएगा। जब इंस्पेक्टर किसी का सीड देखने आवेगा और अगर वह

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

उसके हाथ पर पांच रुपए रख देगा तो इंस्पेक्टर चला जाएगा, और अगर कोई ईमानदार है और पैसा नहीं देता है तो उसे सजा हो जाएगी। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस विधेयक को हटाया जाए और यहां न रखा जाए। और अगर आप वास्तव में इस के बारे में जनता की राय जानना चाहते हैं तो इस बिल को राय के लिए सरकुलेट करिए ताकि आपको इसके प्रति जनता की प्रतिक्रिया मालूम हो सके। हम यहां जनता के वोट से चुन कर आए हैं। यह जनता के जीवन का सवाल है। आपको जानना चाहिए कि इस के बारे में जनता की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है। हम यहां जनता की इच्छा के अनुसार शासन करने आए हैं। यह डिमोक्रेसी है। अगर डिमोक्रेसी के अनुसार आपको काम करना है तो इस विधेयक को सरकुलेट कीजिए और देखिए कि इसके बारे में जनता की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं श्री शाहनवाज से, जो कि स्वयं एक अच्छे और सफल काश्तकार हैं, कहूंगा कि या तो इस बिल को वापस लें नहीं तो इसको सरकुलेट करावें।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Kakkar.

Shri P. G. Sen (Purnea): This is a very important Bill. The time should be extended. So many Members wish to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will extend it by one hour.

Shri P. R. Patel (Patan): Two hours.

Some hon. Members: Yes, two hours.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, no. I can extend it by only one hour.

श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़ (फतेहपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह विधेयक जो सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत किया गया है मैं उसका विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। मुझे बड़ा हर्ष है और अभी आप के डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब ने खुद यह सुना होगा। जितने भी माननीय सदस्यों ने अभी तक इस विधेयक की बहस में भाग लिया है चाहे वे इस तरफ़ के हों चाहे उस तरफ़ के रहे हों, सभी ने इस विधेयक का एक स्वर से विरोध किया है।

दो तीन बातें विशेष महत्व की हैं। अब तक आप किसी चीज का प्रबन्ध पूरे तौर से नहीं कर सकते तब तक उस पर रोक लगाने अथवा नियंत्रण लगाने का अधिकार आप को कोई नहीं है। श्रीमन्, मैं आप को बतलाऊं कि यह कोआपरेटिव मूवमेंट पर रूरल क्रेडिट सर्वे रिपोर्ट और मेहता रिपोर्ट इन दोनों को अगर हमारे डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब पढ़ें और अध्ययन करें तो उन को यह मालूम होगा कि इतना जबरदस्त क्रेडिट कोआपरेटिव के द्वारा देने पर भी और सीड देने पर भी अभी भी 75 से 80 प्रतिशत हमारी मांग जो बीज की है अथवा जो ऋण की है देहाती क्षेत्र में वह इंडिजैनस बैंकिंग के द्वारा पूरी होती है और बीजों का वितरण भी गांवों में जिन लोगों के पास ज्यादा बीज है और बच जाता है वह उसे देते हैं और पैसा भी वह देते हैं। यह इंडिजैनस बैंकिंग जो कि रूरल ऐरिया में प्रचलित है आपकी कमेटी ने खुद इस को स्वीकार किया है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जब आप के पास क्षमता नहीं है, साधन नहीं है कि आप जितनी आवश्यकता बीज की देश को है वह उसे दे सकें तो आप इस प्रकार का नियंत्रण लगाने का अधिकार कैसे रखते हैं? इससे देहात में भ्रष्टाचार और बढ़ेगा। मुझे इस बात की बड़ी खुशी है कि आज इस सदन में एक काफ़ी सीनियर कांग्रेस सदस्य श्री रघुनाथ सिंह भी इस चीज को स्वीकार कर रहे हैं कि जहां कहीं भी इंसपैक्टर की आप नियुक्ति करेंगे, जहां कहीं भी आप लाइसेंस को लायेंगे, जहां कहीं भी आप कंट्रोल को लागू करेंगे, वहीं पर भ्रष्टाचार हो जायेगा

मुझे बड़ा हर्ष है कि आज कांग्रेसी सदस्य इस सदन में इस चीज को स्वीकार कर रहे हैं।

श्रीमन्, देहाती क्षेत्र में चले जाइये। वह देहाती जो कि पढ़े लिखे नहीं हैं, जिसने हिन्दी, उर्दू व अंग्रेजी नहीं पढ़ी उसको भी इस राज्य ने कम से कम दो, तीन चीजें कंठस्थ करा दी हैं और पढ़ा दी हैं जैसे शब्द ब्लैक, किसी भी देहाती क्षेत्र में आप चले जाइये, हर शख्स को यह शब्द कंठस्थ है कि ब्लैक में यह चीज मिलती है। इसी तरह से कंट्रोल का शब्द उन्हें कंठस्थ है। स्पष्ट है कि इन चीजों में जो भ्रष्टाचार है उस से आप आंखें बन्द नहीं कर सकते। जब सरकार और सरकारी पार्टी में बैठे हुए सदस्य इस चीज को स्वीकार करते हैं कि अगर हम किसी भी वस्तु में नियंत्रण लगायेंगे, उसमें इंसपैक्टर अथवा कंट्रोल या लाइसैन्सिंग एथारिटीज रक्खेंगे तो भ्रष्टाचार वहां आ जायेगा और जब ऐसी बात है तब इस तरह का विधेयक लाने का आखिर प्रयोजन क्या होता है?

दो, तीन धाराएं इस विधेयक में विशेष तौर से इस तरीके की हैं कि अगर वे पास हो जाती हैं तो मैं आप को विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि अभी तक जहां कृषकों को और चीजों का अभाव है, जैसे कि आप खाद नहीं दे पाते, पानी नहीं दे पाते तो जहां बीज की व्यवस्था वह अपने गांवों में स्वयं कर लेते थे, उस में आप बाधा डाल रहे हैं बजाय इसके कि उसे आप शुद्ध बीज दें।

श्रीमन्, अभी इस में यह दिया हुआ है। धारा 22 में ऐसा लिखा हुआ है :—

> "If any person contravenes any provision of this Act or any rule made thereunder or prevents a seed inspector from taking sample under this Act, he shall be imprisoned for three months."

अभी तक जिन नियन्त्रणों अथवा कानूनों का निफाज इंसपैक्टरों के द्वारा होता है उन्हीं में काफ़ी भ्रष्टाचार है।

आज बीज बांटने की पद्धति जो है उसमें आप दो ऑर्गंस के द्वारा यह बीज बांटते हैं, कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज के द्वारा और कुछ बेसिक सीड स्टोर्स के द्वारा। मैं आपके द्वारा सरकार से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि उन दोनों एजेंसियों द्वारा जो बीज का वितरण हो रहा है वह कितने परसैंट बीज का वितरण हो रहा है और कितना शुद्ध वह बीज है? फिर उसके बाद आप इस प्रकार का अंकुश लगाने जा रहे हैं?

श्रीमन्, यह बीज के वितरण के सम्बन्ध में जो सरकार कमेटी बनाने जा रही है उसके अनुसार इस बीज वितरण को हमारी सरकार ने एक खिलवाड़ बना लिया है। सैंटर की जो कमेटी बनने जा रही है उसके सम्बन्ध में यह लिखा गया है :—

> "The Committee shall consist of the following members:
>
> (i) a chairman to be nominated by the Central Government;
>
> (ii) four persons to be nominated by the Central Government.
>
> Everybody who is a representative of the Central Government is to be nominated by the Central Government.

अगर आप वास्तव में डेमोक्रेसी और इस डिसैंट्रलाइजेशन में विश्वास करते हैं तो यह आपकी जो विलेज पंचायत हैं ब्लाक लेविल वाली उनसे यह काम क्यों नहीं कराते हैं? जिन चीजों की आवश्यकता ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कृषक लोगों को पड़ती है उनका इंतजाम आप इन के द्वारा क्यों नहीं कराते है? यह हमारी सरकार जो कि दिल्ली में बैठी हुई है वह अगर इस प्रकार का बीज का कानून बनाती है तो मैं श्रीमन्, आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि हमारी हजारों, लाखों बीघा काश्त बगैर बोये ही रह जायेगी।

[श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़]

अन्त में मैं और अधिक न कह कर श्री रघुनाथ सिंह ने जो सुझाव दिया है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं कि इस प्रकार का विधेयक अगर प्रस्तुत किया जाता है तो इस पर मतगणना ले ली जाय, जनमत ले लिया जाय और यह सरकुलेशन में भेज दिया जाय तब हमारी सरकार की आंखें खुलेंगी । आखिर जिन लोगों का सम्बन्ध इस बीज कानून से है उन लोगों की इस पर राय क्या है, मत क्या है उसके जाने बगैर अगर आप इस तरह से मनमाने ढंग पर नियंत्रण लगायेंगे तो यकीन मानिये आप किसानों के रास्ते में बहुत बड़ी बाधा प्रस्तुत करेंगे ।

Shri P. R. Patel: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, generally what happens in our country is that we dream, we do not see realities, and because of our dreams, we put ourselves into troubles and create problems and complicate them and then it is impossible to find a way-out. This is a Bill of that type. We are dreaming. It is a dream only. Otherwise, a Bill that affects 35 crores of people, agriculturists, such a Bill could not be introduced in the House unless and until it goes to all the panchayats, all the panchayat samitis and their opinions are collected. Because, after all, even though we have good intentions, we will be doing more harm.

The second thing is this. I am feeling that agriculturists have lost faith in the administrators, and the Ministry of Agriculture of the Central Government as well as the Ministries of Agriculture of the States have lost faith in agriculturists. This is a bad state of affairs. In clause 3, in the constitution of the Seeds Bill, what representation is given to the representatives of farmers? Absolutely nothing. It seems the Ministry of Agriculture in India has less trust in the agriculturists and more in their own administrators. Now, what is required in the country is better seeds for administrators. The administrators require to be improved. They require better seeds. There is so much corruption and nepotism everywhere, maybe at the centre, maybe in the states, that unless they are improved, I do not think we shall succeed in any attempt, whether it may be war with China, war with Pakistan or war against hunger. Whatever it may be, unless the administrators are improved, we are not going to succeed. So I request the hon. Minister to introduce a Bill for better seeds, certified seeds, for the administrators, so that he may have a better type of administrators and administration.

Shri Ravindra Varma (Thiruvella): Could he explain his idea a little?

Shri P. R. Patel: What is our experience? We have got inspectors to give certificates to different varieties of cotton. That is in vogue today. In my district we produce Kalyan cotton. There are other types of cotton also. The inspector who, on behalf of the Agricultural Department, gives the certificates for the different varieties, draws a salary of about Rs. 125 or Rs. 150 and he is authorised to certify goods worth lakhs. So, his certificate depends on what he collects in his own pocket. So, if we add to such inspectors, would it be doing a good thing? Will it not increase corruption, will it not increase dissatisfaction among the agriculturists? I do not know why every attempt is made by our Government to produce dissatisfaction among the agriculturists.

Up till now, we, the ruling party, have lost most of labour; so far as people in urban areas are concerned, we have lost most of them. Now, our administrators, under whose advice our Ministers are working, have a plan to make us lose most of the agriculturists. What will be our fate? So, I request the Government to consider a hundred times before introducing such Bills.

There is a funny clause in the Bill. Shri Shahnawaz Khan is a good agriculturist.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): The other day he was a railway man.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): Formerly he was in the army.

Shri P. R. Patel: If he has some seeds with him, he would part with them in favour of fellow agriculturists, but after passing this Bill, if he does that, he will be sentenced. That is the Bill. When we put such a clause in the Bill, is it not desirable to circulate the Bill? Would wisdom not require it that we should seek the opinion of the people. I would humbly request the Government and the Minister to move a motion to circulate the Bill and get the opinion of the people.

The Government talks of so many things regarding agriculturists, but does little. There is a story of Shaukhala. If you ask for Rs. 100, it would say, "Take Rs. 1,000"; if you ask for Rs. 1,000, it would say, "Why Rs. 1,000? Take Rs. 10,000." Similarly, so far as the agriculturists are concerned, if they ask for one pie, Government says, "Why one pie? Take one rupee, take Rs. 100." Only talk, words, nothing substantial.

We demanded that there should be farmers' representatives on the Agricultural Prices Commission. We have been insisting for years. Our Prime Minister also, at the AICC meeting, promised us that there would be representatives of the agriculturists on the Commission. But now our Minister of Agriculture and the good advisers under the Minister in the Ministry have come to the conclusion that no representatives of the agriculturists are required on the Commission.

I tell you we are losing the confidence of the people, the agriculturists, and that is a bad thing. I again request the hon. Minister to reconsider the matter.

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar: May I ask the hon. Minister through you if there is any Member to support this Bill? So far, no Member has done. Is he willing to withdraw it or send it for circulation?

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय (दमोह) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दो मिनट मुझे भी दिये जायें ।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : इस बिल को वापस ले लिया जाये । इसके लिये कोई सपोर्ट नहीं है ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : इसको रद्दी की टोकरी में डाल दिया जाये ।

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): It is wrong to say that nobody has supported the Bill. So many people have supported it. Shri Yash Pal Singh, who is a leading agriculturists of the western districts of U.P., has supported it, there are so many others who have supported it.

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar: So far, no Member has supported it.

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय : श्री यशपाल सिंह तो राजा हैं ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : राजा नहीं, मैं तो सोशलिस्ट पार्टी में हूं ।

श्री मोहन स्वरूप (पीलीभीत) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि शायद किसान इस बिल से सहमत हों । लेकिन मेरा खयाल है कि किसानों में इससे बेचैनी पैदा होगी । इसलिए मैं इस बिल का विरोध

[श्री मोहन स्वरूप]

करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं । मैं खुद किसान हूं और खेती करता हूं और जानता हूं कि किसानों की समस्यायें क्या हैं ।

अभी भारतवर्ष में खेती की स्थिति इतनी अच्छी नहीं हुई है कि इस किस्म की चीजों को लागू किया जाये । आज हालत यह है कि खेती के सिलसिले में प्रारम्भिक सुविधायें भी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, जैसे पानी और खाद वगैरह नहीं दिया जाता है । इस किस्म की चीजों को पैदा करने से और ज्यादा परेशानी बढ़ सकती है । अभी तक सरकार की ओर से गांवों के सिलसिले में जो भी कार्य किये गए हैं, चाहे वे को-आपरेटिव मूवमेंट के जरिये हों और चाहे किसी और तरीके से, वे सब विफल रहे हैं । मेरा अनुरोध है कि पहले उन कार्यों को, जो कि इस वक्त प्रचलित हैं, ठीक तरीके से चलाया जाये और तब इस किस्म के कदम उठाये जाने चाहिए ।

बीज के सिलसिले में अब तक यह तरीका रहा है कि या तो किसान रखता है और या सीड स्टोर से बीज मिलता है ।

15·29 hrs.

[DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI *in the Chair*]

गवर्नमेंट सीड स्टोर की हालत यह है—चाहे वह को-आपरेटिव के हैं और चाहे एग्री-कल्चर के—कि उनमें बीज अच्छा नहीं मिलता है । मैं नहीं समझता कि जब सरकार उन कामों में असफल रही है, जिनका संचालन वह करती है, तो फिर इस किस्म के प्रतिबन्ध लगाने से क्या लाभ हो सकेगा ।

इस बिल में इन्स्पैक्टरों की तादाद बढ़ाने और सीड एनैलिस्ट्स मुकर्रर करने का प्राविजन है । एक्साइज में बहुत अरसे से यह तजुर्बा हो रहा है, लेकिन उसमें हम नाकाम रहे हैं । बजाय इसके कि उसमें सुधार हो सके, भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ा है, जिसकी तरफ कई माननीय सदस्यों ने इशारा किया है । इस वक्त गांवों में थोड़ा सा अमन-चैन है । मैं समझता हूं कि यह व्यवस्था करने से और परेशानी होगी और भ्रष्टाचार घटेगा नहीं, बल्कि उसको बढ़ावा मिलेगा ।

इसमें कई चीजें हैं जो ठीक नहीं हैं । इस में से जो स्टेट्स का क्लासिफिकेशन किया गया है वह ठीक नहीं है । मुख्तलिफ किस्म की फस्लें पैदा करने वाली स्टेट्स को मिलाया गया है । केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, मैसूर, नागालैंड, उत्तर प्रदेश विभिन्न खेती करने वाले प्रान्त हैं । मेरा अनुरोध यह है कि एक सी खेती करने वाले, एक किस्म की चीज बोने वाले स्टेट्स का एक क्लासिफिकेशन होना चाहिये । यह चीज गलत है जो की गई है ।

आपने प्राविजन किया है कि जो बीज सप्लाई करेगा उसको लाइसेंस लेना पड़ेगा । इसमें एक मुख्य चीज यह है कि आप किसान को मुसीबत में डालना चाहते हैं . . .

श्री चं० ला० चौधरी (महुआ): जमीन पर सीलिंग के बारे में आपके क्या ख्यालात हैं ?

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : बिल को पढ़िये । यह बिल सीलिंग के बारे में नहीं है । यह बिल बीज के वितरण के बारे में है ।

सभापति महोदय : मेरी माननीय सदस्यों से प्रार्थना है कि इस तरह से बैठे बैठे वे बातें न करें । आपको जब मौका मिलेगा तो आप भी जो चाहें कह सकते हैं ।

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्लाज 17 और 18 में यह प्रोवाइड किया गया है कि जो बीज रखता होगा उसके यहां जा कर सीड इंस्पैक्टर को तलाशी लेने का भी हक होगा, मैजिस्ट्रेट के सामने उसको पेश करने का हक होगा । किसान जो बीज रखता है अपनी स्वयं की जरूरत को पूरा करने के लिए, बोने के लिये, उसके यहां भी तलाशी इस तरह से हो सकती है और उसका बीज भी कनफिसकेट हो सकता है .

श्री शाहिनवाज खां : आपने बिल को अच्छी तरह से पढ़ा नहीं है ।

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : सारी की सारी यह जो चीज है यह किसान को सुविधा देने के बजाय उसको मुसीबत में डालने वाली सिद्ध होगी ।

सजा का जो प्राविजन है क्लाज 22 में, उसको भी आप देखें ।

बहुत ज्यादा सजा की व्यवस्था की गई है । तीन महीने और पांच सौ रुपये .....

श्री यशपाल सिंह : किसान के लिए नहीं है, डीलर के लिए है ।

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : किसान जो रखता है वह भी इसमें आ जाएगा । किसान जो थोड़ा सा सोचता है कि उसको बीज स्वयं के लिए रखना चाहिए वह भी इसमें आ जाएगा ।

सरकार ने एक नैशनल सीड कारपोरेशन की स्थापना की है । ऐसा करने का उसका उद्देश्य यह है कि अच्छा बीज लोगों को दिया जा सके और दूसरी सुविधायें पहुंचाई जा सकें । मैं स्वयं नेशनल सीड कारपोरेशन के जो डायरेक्टर हैं श्री माथुर उन से मिला हूं और मैंने ख्वाहिश जाहिर की है कि मैं कुछ इसमें करना चाहता हूं । मुझे बताया गया है कि मक्का बोने के लिये करीब दो हजार रुपये जमा करवाने पड़ेंगे सीड के लिए, बोने के लिए, उन के जो आदमी हैं, जो देखने के लिए जायेंगे, उनके लिये और इस तरह की दूसरी चीजों के लिए । ज्वार के लिये मुझे बताया गया है कि ढाई सौ रुपये जमा करवाने होंगे । इसी तरह से भिंडी के लिए भी रुपये जमा करवाने होंगे । मक्का, ज्वार और भिंडी इन तीन चीजों पर ही वे प्रयोग कर रहे हैं इस वक्त । यह जो तरीका है यह इतना महंगा है कि मामूली किसान इसको बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकता है । मामूली किसान दो दो हजार रुपये दे नहीं सकता है । उसमें इतनी ताकत नहीं है कि वे इतना रुपयर्च खर्च कर सके । जो कार्रवाई आप किसान के लिये कर रहे हैं उससे किसान की भलाई होने की बजाय उलटा ही असर पड़ रहा है । आप किसान के लिए मुसीबत पैदा कर रहे हैं ।

मैं अनुरोध करती हूं, जैसा कि दूसरे मित्रों ने कहा है, कि बजाय इस बिल को पास करवायें इस को जनमत संग्रह के लिए लोगों के सामने पेश किया जाए, उनकी और किसानों की इसके बारे में राय ली जाए और जो उनकी राय हो, उसके अनुसार काम किया जाए ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूं ।

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय : यह जो बिल मंत्री महोदय द्वारा इस सदन में रखा गया है, इसका मैं विरोध करती हूं, इसका मैं समर्थन नहीं कर सकती हूं । यह बिल किसान के हितों के खिलाफ जाता है, देश के हितों के खिलाफ जाता है ।

मैं नहीं समझती हूं कि आपने देहातों का जा कर दौरा किया है । वहां किसान लोग बहुत ही मुसीबत में हैं । शक्कर जो देहातों के लिए दी जाती है उस पर दस रुपये फी बोरा ज्यादा वसूल किया जाता है । ग्राम पंचायत वाले या सोसाइटी वाले जब फूड आफिसर के पास शक्कर के लिए जाते हैं तो उनको दस रुपये फी बोरा के हिसाब से ज्यादा देना पड़ता है । सिमेंट लेने के लिए जब जाते हैं तो भी रुपया पहले ले लिया जाता है और बाद में जब मर्जी होती है सिमेंट दिया जाता है । उसका भी ज्यादा चार्ज किया जाता है । यही हाल तेल का है । अगर यही हालत रही तो आगे हम लोगों को वोट मिलने वाले नहीं हैं । लोग मुझसे कहते हैं कि हमने तो तुम्हें इसलिए चुन कर भेजा था कि तुम हमारे असन्तोष को दूर करोगी लेकिन हमारा असन्तोष तो बढ़ता

[श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय]

ही जा रहा है। उनका जो असन्तोष है इसको दूर किया जाना चाहिये ।

मैं प्रार्थना करती हूं कि बीज विधेयक जो आपने रखा है गलत है, इससे किसान पर बड़ा बोझ आप डालने जा रहे हैं । जब वह बीज लेने के लिए जाएगा तो उसको रिश्वत के तौर पर रुपया देना पड़ेगा और इससे भ्रष्टाचार और भी ज्यादा बढ़ेगा। उसको पटवारी को रुपया देना होगा तथा दूसरों को भी देना होगा। जहां से लाइसेंस मिलेगा वहां भी रुपया देना पड़ेगा, तब जाकर लाइसेंस मिलेगा। किसान पर आज इतनी आपत्तियों का बोझा है कि उसके लिए आगे किसानी करना कठिन हो गया है और आगे और भी कठिन हो जाएगा ।

हमारे भाई ने कहा है कि जमीन पर सीलिंग नहीं करते हो। मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि अगर जमीन पर सीलिंग करके आप हरिजनों को दो चार एकड़ जमीन दे भी दोगे तो भी वह जमीन छोड़ कर शहर की तरफ भाग जाएगा । वह किसानी करना नहीं चाहता है । वह आज भी शहर की तरफ भाग रहा है । हरिजन या दूसरे लोगों को छः आठ एकड़ जमीन दे भी दी जाती है तो भी वे खेती करना नहीं चाहते हैं और शहर में जाकर रिक्शा चला कर या होटल खोल कर काम करना ज्यादा पसन्द करते हैं । गांव से सभी आज शहरों की तरफ भाग रहे हैं । खेती में कोई काम करना नहीं चाहता है ।

ईश्वर की मर्जी कुछ ऐसी है कि इस साल पानी बरसने वाला नहीं है और महाकाल पड़ने वाला है। कहां से आप बीज देंगे ? देहातों में आज भी अकाल पड़ा हुआ है । जानवरों को चारा नहीं मिलता है । लाखों की संख्या में गायें, भैंस मौत के घाट उतर गये हैं । वहां चारा नहीं है, भूसा नहीं है, गल्ला नहीं है । ऐसी स्थिति में यहां आप बीज विधेयक रख रहे हैं । कहां से लायेंगे आप बीज ? गांवों में आज त्राहि त्राहि मची हुई है । जो भी कानून आप बनाते हैं वही फेल होता है । उसका उलटा असर होता है । कंट्रोल आप लगाते हैं तो लोग गल्ला दबा देते हैं। किसान अपने अन्दर से गेहूं नहीं निकालता है । वह सोचता है कि वह क्या खायेगा बाद में अगर उसने अब गल्ला निकाल दिया तो सब गल्ला वह भीतर रखे हुए है। त्राहि त्राहि मच रही है। गरीबों को खाने के लिये गल्ला नहीं मिल रहा है । आपको चाहिये कि आप सोच समझ कर कोई कदम उठायें । अगर सोच समझ कर आप कदम नहीं उठाते हैं तो नतीजे अच्छे नहीं होंगे ।

आप मिनिस्टर हैं, आप घरों में बैठे रहते हैं, बाहर नहीं जाते हैं और जानते नहीं हैं कि बाहर क्या हो रहा है, देहातों में क्या हो रहा है । आपको चाहिये कि आप दौरा करें, जनता से पूछें कि उसको क्या तकलीफें हैं और उनकी तकलीफों को दूर करने की कोशिश करें । बड़े बड़े जो जमींदार हैं वे तो पचासों मन गेहूं रख सकते हैं लेकिन जो गरीब हैं वे तो नहीं रख सकते हैं। वे अगर पांच मन बीज के लिए गेहूं लेते हैं तो उनको सवाई देना पड़ता है, सवा छः मन देना पड़ता है । जब यह लाइसेंस हो जाएगा तो बहुत भ्रष्टाचार फैलेगा । छोटे बड़े कर्मचारी सभी खायेंगे । इन्स्पेक्टर को बोरा दो बोरा देंगे तब बीज ले सकेंगे, वर्ना नहीं। आगे भ्रष्टाचार की वजह से नाक में दम है, बहुत परेशानी है । इस वास्ते आप सोच समझ कर कदम उठायें । आप इस बिल को वापिस लें, वर्ना हजारों की संख्या में जनता आपके दरवाजे पर सत्याग्रह करेगी और आपके लिए स्थिति को सम्भालना मुश्किल हो जाएगा । अगर आप इसको वापस नहीं लेना चाहते हैं तो जनता से आप इसके बारे में पूछ लें, जनता से आप इसको पास कराय, किसान से पूछ कर इसको पास

करायें। आगे ही वर्षा नहीं हुई है और जनता यज्ञ आदि कर रही है ताकि वर्षा हो जाए। क्यों नहीं मिनिस्टर इकट्ठे हो कर और पैसा खर्च कर के इन्द्र को मनाने के लिए यज्ञ करते हैं। यदि वे ऐसा करें तो देखें कैसे पानी नहीं बरसता है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं चाहती हूं कि इस विधेयक को वापिस ले लिया जाए।

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: When I went through this Bill, it looked like an unostentatious piece of legislation. As the discussion has developed it has brought in wider and deeper questions. The hon. Minister must have brought it with the best of intentions. I sympathise with him in his plight. He has received more brickbats than bouquets, I believe no bouquets till now, but brickbats from all sides. I do not know what he will do in his plight and which way he has to go. The arguments that had been advanced by our friends who apprehend difficulties in the life of the agriculturists arising from this Bill as very cogent arguments. That is, the customary way in which the agriculturists distribute the seeds among themselves, collect them and keep them should not be disturbed. That is what they want. And that should be respected. At the same time, there are some provisions in the Bill which are also good namely about the laboratory for testing seeds and maintaining the standards of seeds. If these could be done without disturbing the lives of the villagers and the agriculturists, the hon. Minister might find a way out. It has often happened that the Government take seeds from the market, and send them to the villages for the use of agriculturists, but the seeds that are sold in the market are bogus seeds. They are sown but they do not sprout and at the end the agriculturists suffer. That also has got to be prevented. The sale of seeds in the market which are totally ineffective should be prevented by some provision.

I know there are a number of research sections in the agricultural departments for improving the products of different agricultural crops and improving their varieties in different parts of the country, but would they take up this laboratory for testing the seeds and improving the variety of seeds? I do not know. If the laboratory could be attached to the research sections of the agricultural departments, that might be a way out. But even in that case, the Bill has to be reconsidered and redrafted and revised.

The Bill has passed through the Rajya Sabha and has come to us from there. I am not sure whether the rules would permit at this stage so that we can send the Bill for circulation or we can send it back to the Rajya Sabha. One of these two we might do if we are not inclined to pass this Bill at this stage. In any case, the hon. Minister has to find a way out. If he cannot find a way out, I suggest that he should try to feel a way out. Let us find or feel a way out. After having felt the sense of the House, the hon. Minister might get a way-out in dealing with this Bill and allowing the society to take advantage of the provisions in this Bill which are necessary for improving the seeds and the distribution of improved seeds, and, at the same time, not doing anything which will bring into existence an agency which—there is an apprehension in the minds of all—will ultimately act as an engine of oppression. That is the problem, and I believe the hon. Minister will be resourceful enough to tackle the problem and find or feel a way out.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Madam Chairman, this is a very typical Government Bill where intentions are good but the Bill results in the harassment of the people. I thought, the agriculturists will be left to peaceful means in the matter of acquiring their seeds. We have taken to agriculture as a serious subject and it is our last resort for our maintenance.

[Shri Narendra Singh Mahida]

We have difficulties even today in procuring good seeds in our districts, and here, by this Act, seeds will again go underground and we shall have to resort to black-marketing in getting good seeds. Good seeds are difficult to get in this country, and the hon. Deputy Minister will bear me out when I say that we are today importing seeds from Mexico and Japan. If I am incorrect, the hon. Minister may correct me. When we have no sufficient seeds in our country, when we have no distribution system, to tackle such a wide subject as seeds in all the districts and the villages will be a stupendous task which, I am afraid—and I do think—the Government has the capacity to discharge. We have to import food at a very heavy cost. We have the debacle of paying heavy demurrage charges for imported food which we cannot unload in time at our ports. We shall be creating further difficulties in dealing with seeds of which we have not got sufficient stock. Whatever seeds we have today, even in the open market, a large percentage of that does not sprout or bloom. Does the Government guarantee that the seeds that they will distribute will be fully insured and that they will bloom completely? There is no such insurance scheme with the Government; not even for the crops; and yet they are now dealing with the unguaranteed seeds. In my district even buffaloes are insured in a dairy milk scheme. Though human beings are not yet insured and seeds are far away.

I would like to have a guarantee that in times to come the crops and seeds are insured under an insurance scheme. Then, we can fully depend upon agriculture. We call our country an agricultural country but we know our plight. We cannot live completely on agricultural income. If, as an agriculturist if I have no other side income I cannot buy even a radio; I cannot enjoy a trip to Delhi. What is the use talking of raising our standards. We are already tide down by the land ceiling on an earnings of Rs. 3,600 per annum. A middle class family cannot exist by good intentions alone. We have no mode or means of controlling good quality of seeds. What about the agricultural institutes in our country? For instance, in my district, we have a very successful agricultural institute. But we are far away from realities. These institutes have no connection with the local farmers. Let the hon. Minister point out to me a single agricultural institute in this country, which has really a base and has spread its activities among the farmers just around, even one district. They make experiments in their institutes, talk and deal in English language and they go about improved seeds and improved stock. But in reality that knowledge and experience does not reach the farmer. There is no connection whatsoever with the local farmers. Yet we are coming up with this Bill today to do good to our agriculturists. I am afraid it will do more harm than good to our agriculturists.

Leaving aside the other sections or clauses, I may refer to some provisions of the Bill, as my hon. friend Shri Raghunath Singh pointed out; there are clauses 9, 11 and 22. For example, sub-clause (2) of clause 9 says that two persons are to be nominated by the Central Government to represent dealers in seeds. The intention is to improve agriculture and the lot of the agriculturists but we are nominating representatives of dealers. Instead of nominating agriculturists, we are appointing and helping the dealers. This is objectionable. The agriculturists are the most neglected class in this country. In spite of our tall talk that the agriculturists are the Jagat Tat—we want only votes from them. Agriculturists have no organisation in this country worth the name. Production of foodgrains will not increase in this country unless a substantial number of agriculturists are provided with good lands, good seeds and all the financial help.

Lastly, I would say this; will the seeds be selected or given or distributed according to the climatic condition and the type of quality of land? There is no provision or assurance in regard to that. Supposing a particular type of seed is given which does not suit my land or the climate. What do I do? There is provision for penalising alright but no provision of guarantee that the seeds will bloom properly and that they will be distributed according to the land and climate.

Therefore, I vehemently oppose this Bill and I request the minister, before the Bill is thrown out by votes even from his own side, to withdraw the Bill or find some other remedy to take it back or circulate it for opinion.

श्री फ० गो० सेन : सभापति जी, यह जो सीड्स बिल है, पता नहीं लगता कि इससे काश्तकारों को क्या फायदा होगा । अगर यह चीज है कि काश्तकार को बढ़िया बीज मिले, उसको खराब बीज न मिले, जो बीज वह बोवे वह ठीक से उगे, तब तो दूसरी चीज है । लेकिन इसके प्रावीजन्स देखने से पता चलता है कि आप इंस्पेक्टर आदि बहाल करेंगे, तो इससे तो करप्शन ही होगा । इसका परिणाम यह होगा कि काश्तकारों पर एक दूसरा बोझा और आ जावेगा । अभी जो सड़ा बीज बाजार में बिकता है, वह तो वैसे ही बिकता रहेगा । हां, इंस्पेक्टर की पाकेट में कुछ रुपया आ जाएगा, और सारी चीजें ज्यों की त्यों चलती रहेगी, उसमें कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होगा ।

यह कहने की जरूरत नहीं है कि हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है और इसमें जो भी काम खेती की उन्नति के लिए किया जाए ठीक है । लेकिन यह हमारी बदकिस्मती है कि कुछ हो नहीं पाता है । हम को देखना चाहिए कि किसान गोबर को न जलाये । पहला काम तो हमको यह करना चाहिए । आप दिल्ली से ट्रेन में बैठ कर चलिए तो आप दूर दूर तक देखेंगे कि किस प्रकार गोबर को सजा कर खूबसूरती के साथ रखा है । जो गोबर खेत में जाना चाहिए था उसको इस तरह से सजा कर रख दिया गया है, वह खेत में नहीं जाएगा और जल जाएगा । इस तरह से यह हो रहा है कि जहां हमको काश्तकार को असली मदद पहुंचाना चाहिए वहां हम नहीं पहुंचा रहे है । हमारे यहां जो दूसरे दरजे का कोयला है उसको हमें गांवों में पहुंचाना चाहिए और किसान से कहना चाहिए कि कोयला जलाओ और गोबर को खेत में पहुंचाओ । गोबर सोना खाद है, इसका हमको प्रचार करना चाहिए । आज वह सोना खाद खेतों में नहीं पहुंचता बल्कि जल रहा है ।

तो इस तरह से जो भी काम हम आज कर रहे है, उससे हित के बजाय किसान का अहित हो जाता है क्योंकि उसमें ऐसे-ऐसे लोग आ जाते है कि वे अपना पाकेट भरने में लगते हैं और काम नहीं करते । आज पंचायत के कारण गांव टुकड़ों में बंट गये हैं । अगर आप यह कानून पास करा देंगे तो इसके मातहत विरोधी लोगों को पकड़ा दिया जाया करेगा ।

आपके सीड मल्टिप्लिकेशन फार्म हैं । तमाम ब्लाक्स में ये फार्म हैं । एक ब्लाक में मैं गया तो मैंने देखा कि वहां जो सीड मल्टिप्लिकेशन फार्म था उसमें से तीन सौ या चार सौ मन सीड आया था । लेकिन मुझे यह देख कर ताज्जुब हुआ कि वहां गांव वालों को इसका पता नहीं था । परिणाम यह हुआ कि उसमें से बीस पच्चीस मन सीड तो बिका, बाकी खा लिया गया । तो इस तरह से हम देखते है कि सीड मल्टिप्लिकेशन फार्म में जो सीड होता है वह तो बंटता नहीं, आप कहां से सीड लाकर बांटेंगे और क्या हालत होगी, हम को पता नहीं ।

इसमें आपने लेबोरेटरी बनाने का प्रावीजन रखा है । आजकल लेबोरेटरी की बात चल पड़ी है । आप उसे बनाइए । उससे कोई फायदा हो तो ठीक है ।

[श्री फ० गो० सेन]

इस बिल में आपने साम्पल लेने के लिए जो प्रावीजन रखा है उसमें सजा की भी व्यवस्था है। आपके अनेक प्रकार के साम्पल सरवे होते हैं, दुनिया भर के स्टेटिस्टिक्स आपके बनते हैं, लेकिन उनके बारे में सजा की व्यवस्था नहीं है। सीड के बारे में ही यह व्यवस्था क्यों रखी गई है। इसमें आपने पीनल क्लाज रखा दिया है क्योंकि यह काश्तकार का मामला है। इसी प्रकार हमने बेट्स और मेजर्स में भी देखा है। सेर भी चलता है और किलो भी चलता है। वह भाव तो किलो में करता है और देता है सेर से। या अगर एक पाव मांगा जाता है तो देता है 200 ग्राम इस तरह का अजीब तमाशा हो रहा है। तो मेरा कहना है कि आप काश्तकारों की भलाई को उनके ऊपर ही छोड़ दीजिए। आप उनकी सहायता करना चाहते हैं तो उनको रुपया पहुंचाइये। उसके पास रुपया नहीं है, वह पहुंचाइए।

हमने देखा है कि गांवों में लोगों से कहा गया कि तुम कोआपरेटिव का रुपया दे दो तो तुमको रुपया मिल जाएगा। उन्होंने अपने जेवर बन्धक रख कर रुपया दे दिया लेकिन उनको रुपया नहीं मिल रहा। इसी तरह से जो भी काम होता है ठीक से नहीं होता है।

तो मेरा सुझाव है कि जो पीनल क्लाज है या जो इंस्पेक्टर को बहाल करने के क्लाज है उनको निकाल दीजिए। अगर लेबोरेटरी से अच्छा काम हो सकता हो, तो उसको रखिए, हमको कोई एतराज नहीं होगा।

Shri D. J. Naik (Panchmahals): Madam Chairman, the object of this Bill is laudable, viz., to regulate the quality of seeds in order to increase agricultural production. But looking at the various provisions of the Bill, I feel perhaps the object may not be achieved.

I have some experience about the regulation of quality of cotton seeds in my State. Regulation is done by cotton seed inspectors. They do not know what kind of seed it is. Yet, they take objection and harass the agriculturists. If something is put into their pockets, that objection is waived. In this Bill, many powers have been given to the seed inspectors for regulating the quality of seeds. I would like to know what would be the qualifications of these inspectors. Would they be agricultural graduates or ordinary matriculates who have been in an agricultural school. What would be their qualifications? Power to break open the godowns, etc. have been given to the inspector. There would be so many inspectors and I feel corruption will increase and there will be more harassment of the agriculturists.

This Bill has been a little bit ill-conceived, though the object is good. I would urge that this Bill ought to be sent for circulation and not rushed through so hurriedly like this. No doubt, Rajya Sabha has passed it. Even then, I would appeal to the minister that this should be again sent to the Rajya Sabha for further consideration and then it may be sent to us. Or, the Bill may be referred to a select committee or let it be circulated to all the States for their opinions.

Regarding the committee, I find that it is to be nominated wholly by the Central Government and there will be only one representative of the producers of seeds. Seeds will be produced by so many agriculturists. If they have only one representative, he may have very little voice in the transaction of business of this committee.

Therefore, I would like that the Committee must have more representatives of seed growers. At least there must be four representatives of seed growers. There is provision for one person to be nominated by the Government of each of the States in

the three groups. Now each group will consist of five or six States. Each group will be represented alternately. So all the States will not be represented there and only five or six States will be represented at a time. Therefore, the Committee which is to be constituted will not be fully representative of the States also.

The methods which are to be taken for regulating the quality of seeds, I think, are not quite good methods. They will rather create harassment to the agriculturists. Therefore, I would appeal to the hon. Minister to send the Bill for circulation to the States and also to the district panchayats.

Shri P. R. Patel: Sir, I rise to a point of order. My submission is that we cannot pass this Bill as agriculture is a state subject, in List II. Item 14 of List II is:

> "Agriculture, including agricultural education and research, protection against pests and prevention of plant diseases."

"Agriculture" includes everything, better seeds and all these things. So, this is a state subject. Now, in the Concurrent List Item 33 says:

"Trade and commerce in, and the production, supply and distribution of,—

(a) the products of any industry where the control of such industry by the Union is declared by Parliament by law to be expedient in the public interest, and imported goods of the same kind as such products;

(b) foodstuffs, including edible oilseeds and oils;

(c) cattle fodder, including oilcakes and concentrates;

(d) raw cotton, whether ginned or unginned, and cotton seed; and

(e) raw jute."

What I am submitting is this. When this is not covered by entry 33 of the Concurrent List, because it refers to foodstuffs and this Bill relates to better seeds and this is not regulating commerce or trade—it relates to certification, licensing and all those things—my submission is that this is a State subject and we cannot discuss this Bill.

Mr. Chairman: The Bill has been introduced and it is being discussed. It is for the House to decide whether to pass it or not. The Chair cannot give any ruling as far as this is concerned, whether it is to be admitted or not because it is a State subject. Therefore, when the Bill will be put to vote it is for the House to decide.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): It is for the Chair to decide.

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar: The point of order is to be decided by the Chair and not by the House.

Shri N. Dandeker (Gonda): The issue raised in the point of order is that the discussion cannot proceed and on that a ruling is necessary.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Madam, all that I want to say is that in the Ministry of Agriculture we have certain research centres and research institutions evolving new strains of seeds and thereby improving the agriculture in this country.

It is a subject which comes within the purview of the functions of the Central Government. All these points which have been raised by my hon. friend have been fully taken into consideration and we feel that the Parliament is competent to enact a law of this nature.

Shri N. Dandeker: Certainly the Central Government has the power to undertake research, scientific research for evolving better strains of seeds and so on. The question that is raised by the point of order is whether

[Shri N. Dandeker]

they have got any authority at all to pass legislation to control and regulate the distribution of seeds in this country. That it has been pointed out, is a State subject and a ruling is necessary because we cannot discuss the matter further at all.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Also, under clause 10 of this Bill they give authority to the State Government, by notification in the official gazette, appoint licensing officers and all that. So this is a State subject because power is delegated to the State.

Shri Raghunath Singh: We want to know whether the State Governments have been consulted or not. We want to know the reaction of the State Governments.

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): Madam, it has been pointed out that it is an agricultural subject and that agriculture is a State subject. The entry mentioned is entry No. 14 in List II. You will also notice that the implementation and enforcement of the provisions of this Bill will have to be left to the States. You always hear in this House: "this is to be enforced by the State; we can't do anything; we can only request the States" and so on. Therefore, if a Bill is to be enacted into law and you have no authority to enforce it in the States, what is the fun in enacting that law which is to be enforced by the States. Moreover, the provisions also are such that they have to be enforced by the States. Therefore, I feel that this Bill ought to be withdrawn and not proceeded with unless you ascertain the wishes of the States and they support the Bill.

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar: Madam, with your permission, I stand to support the objection taken by the point of order. As has been stated, agriculture is pure and simple a subject of the States. The problem of seeds is related to agriculture. It cannot be separated from agriculture, because seeds are required for agricultural purposes and not for any other purpose.

16.09 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Therefore, when it is listed in the State subjects, how far will the central legislature be authorised to undertake this legislation? I think it would be outside the jurisdiction of this House to undertake this legislation. So I support the point of order that has been raised.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Production, supply and distribution of foodstuffs comes under ..... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Raghunath Singh: Where is agriculture without seed? Seed is the base of agriculture.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The seeds necessary to grow these foodstuffs would naturaly come under the purview of this. Then, as I submitted before, research is under the Centre. Evolving of new strains of seeds in the research centres by the breeders of seeds also comes under the purview of the Centre.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the hon. Minister explain to the House whether bajra, wheat and jowar are foodstuffs or seeds?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Both.

Shri Raghunath Singh: How can you have foodstuffs without seeds?

Shri N. Dandeker: Sir, may I make a submission? First of all, if you look at the State List i.e. item No. 14 in List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, it reads "agriculture, including agricultural education and research, protection against pests and prevention of plant diseases". It is very wide, quite obviously including the problems of sale and distribution of seeds and so on. But it might be contended that this subject comes also under the Concurrent List, that is, List III in the Seventh Schedule, because if it did then this Parliament

has also jurisdiction to legislate. The relevant item there is 33 and I would like to draw special attention to that. It reads: "Trade and commerce in, and the production, supply and distribution of,—

(a) the products of any industry..." Obviously, this is not the product of any industry.

"(b) foodstuffs, including edible oilseeds and oils;" But in this Bill they are not dealing with foodstuffs; they are dealing with the production, distribution and sale of seeds.

"(c) cattle fodder, including oilcakes and other concentrates;"

This is not cattle fodder, nor oilcake but only seeds.

"(d) raw cotton, whether ginned or unginned, and cotton seed;"

Nor is this cotton, whether ginned or unginned. Certainly, they have power to deal with cotton seeds, under the jurisdiction given by the Concurrent List; but they have not power to deal with the production, distribution and sale of other seeds at all. If they had that power, it would have been specifically mentioned, as is done in the case of cotton seed. This power cannot be taken by inference; it must be express statement. So, I think the objection is well taken and I humbly submit that this House is really not competent to discuss this Bill at all.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Sir, in the present circumstances, I would suggest that the Minister of Law may be called and his opinion obtained.

Shri R. S. Pandey (Guna): I suggest that it may be referred to a Select Committee.

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar: When it has been passed by Rajya Sabha how can you refer it to a Select Committee?

Shri Rane (Buldava): I beg to move:

"That further discussion on the Bill be postponed to a covenient date".

Dr. Chandrabhan Singh (Bilaspur): What about the point of order that has been raised?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not want to give any ruling on the point of order raised now. I will hold it over.

Now, the motion has been made that the further discussion on the Bill may be postponed.

The question is:

"That further discussion on the Bill be postponed to a convenient date".

The motion was adopted.

16:15 hrs.

COMPANIES (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956, as reproted by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

As the hon. Members are aware, the report was presented to this House on the 23rd February, 1965. The Committee, after considering the evidence given before them, have made certain changes in the Bill. The observations of the Committee with reagard to the principal changes proposed in the Bill are detailed in their report. I do not, therefore, propose to go

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

into details of these changes. I would, however, briefly touch on some of them.

Clause 5 of the Bill providing for clear definition of the main and subsidiary objects of a company in its Memorandum of Association has been amended so as to make it clear that this new provision will apply only to companies incorporated after the Amendment Act is brought into force.

The new provision in clause 13 relating to the proposed restrictions on blank transfers is intended to remove any possible hardships in relation to the blank transfers circulating at the commencement of the Amendment Act. It has been provided that an instrument of transfer executed before the coming into force of this measure but which is not in conformity with the proposed restrictions should also be accepted by a company upto a period of six months from the date of such commencement. To remove any possibility of doubt, it has further been provided that nothing in the proposed provision shall be deemed to prevent any person from depositing any share with the State Bank of India or any scheduled bank or any financial institution approved by the Government by a notification in the official gazette, by way of security for the repayment of any loan advanced to or the performance of any obligation undertaken by such person. Further, in order to avoid hardship in individual cases, the Government is being empowered, on an application made to it in that behalf, to extend the period within which instruments of transfer are required to be delivered to companies for such further time as the Government might deem fit. It has also been suggested by the Committee that information relating to the number of extensions so granted and the period of each such extension should be shown in the Annual Report laid before the Houses of Parliament under section 638 of the Companies Act.

16.17 hrs.

[Shri Khadilkar *in the Chair*]

As the hon. Members may recall, the provision in clause 15 which seeks to prohibit a company from commencing any business in relation to its objects without obtaining the prior approval of the shareholders by a special resolution was the subject matter of considerable discussion when the motion for referring the Bill to the Joint Committee was adopted in this House. In the light of this discussion and the evidence given before the Joint Committee, the clause has been suitably modified. In terms of the amended clause the proposed restrictions would not apply to any existing company except when it commences any new business which is not germane to the business which it is already carrying on at the time of enforcement of the new measure. Secondly, in the case of a new company, the proposed restrictions will not apply except when it commences any business in relation to its objects which are not its main objects or objects incidental or ancillary thereto. Even if it is not possible to pass a special resolution as required by this clause, a company can commence a new business with the approval of the Government provided the resolution has been passed by the shareholders by a simple majority. Hon. Members will also notice that the private companies will continue to be excluded from the purview of this section as at present.

Another important change effected in the Bill relates to the original clause 26 which seeks to provide certain facilities to Inspectors appointed under this Act to investigate various aspects of company matters. It may be recalled that under the original

clause the Inspector was empowered, with the previous approval of the Central Government, to call for information or production of books and papers for the purpose of his investigation not only from anybody corporate but also from any firm or individual. The Joint Select Committee have suggested that the power of the Inspector should be restricted to calling for information etc. only from any body corporate and not from any firm or any individual. The Committee has also proposed that the Inspector should return the books and papers obtained by him from a company after a period of six months. He may, however, call for the books and papers again if they are needed.

In the light of the representations made to the Joint Committee, it is now proposed to exclude private companies which are not subsidiaries of public companies, from the operation of the proposed restriction regarding age limit of directors.

I should also like to refer to the modifications made by the Joint Committee in the original clause 46 (the revised clause 44) of the Bill seeking to impose restriction on inter-company loans. In the clause as amended by the Committee, the approval of the shareholders by means of a Special Resolution will not be necessary in the case of loans made by companies to other bodies corporate not under the same management as the lending company, when the aggregate of such loans does not exceed 10 per cent of the aggregate of the subscribed capital of the lending company and its free reserves. Though the Joint Committee have not made any modification to the original percentage limits up to which inter-company loans may be made without the approval of the Government, they have, with a view to facilitating the smooth working of business, suggested that, if a Special Resolution has been passed by the lending company authorising the making of loans upto the prescribed percentage limits, no further Special Resolution or Resolutions shall be necessary for the making of loans within such limit.

Hon. Members will notice that there was no provision in the original clause for regulating loans, guarantees or securities given or provided by a company before the enforcement of the proposed measure. This omission has been rectified by the Committee by adding a sub-clause requiring companies to enforce the repayment of the loans made or revoke the guarantees given or securities provided, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary, within six months from the date of enforcement of the new measure. Government have also been empowered to extend the said period of six months in suitable cases.

Before I conclude, I may also refer to the omission of original clauses 17 and 42 from this Bill as the Committee felt that it would be difficult for the companies to note beneficial holders of more than five per cent of the equity share capital unless the concerned shareholders themselves intimate such holdings.

Sir, I do not wish to take up the time of this House by dealing in greater detail with the various other provisions of the Bill. I hope the Members will readily agree with me when I say that there is a general consensus of opinion in favour of accepting this measure and I commend it for acceptance by the House.

Sir, I move.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): The total time allowed is only five hours?

Shri N. Dandekar (Gonda): We also suggest that the time for such an

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important Bill be extended. Five hours are not sufficient to cover the whole thing.

Mr. Chairman: It is left to the discretion of the Speaker.

I shall indicate that there was a desire expressed on the floor of the House for extension of time.

Shri Morarka: What is the distribution of the time?

Mr. Chairman: Three hours and two hours will be all right.

Shri Alvares (Panjim): I suggest that all the five hours should be devoted for the First Reading and another two hours.....

Mr. Chairman: We shall consider it at that stage.

Mr. Dandeker.

Shri Dandeker: Mr. Chairman, Sir. I rise to oppose this motion for reasons which I have already made clear to some extent in earlier discussions of this Bill as well as during the course of discussions before the Joint Committee. Before I deal with some of the more objectionable clauses, I would like to say at the outset that I accept that the Bill has come from the Joint Committee considerably improved and many of its objectionable features have been either eliminated or to some extent reduced. Nevertheless, I would like, first of all, to state the main case against the consideration of this Bill.

Sir, the Indian Companies Act, the consolidated Act, which is under consideration for amendment, namely, the Companies Act, 1956, was passed after years of examination by special committees and also after a prolonged examination by a joint committee of the House.

After it was passed, there have been, I think, six amendments, some of them very lengthy and important, in the years 1960, 1962, 1963 and 1964, and now, this is, I think, the seventh attempt to amend this Act comprehensively. Now, I do suggest for the consideration of the House that legislation of this kind which goes to the root of the organisational structure of a very important and lively part of the economy of this country ought not in principle to be tampered with and messed around and amended and reamended in this fashion. I believe that it is wrong. Every year when they come across some difficulty, immediately, in the following year, they feel that it is necessary that the Act should be amended. I myself have had something to do with various other Acts, and the practice, a good practice, that used to prevail was that over a period of years, the working of an Act was watched, various difficulties were noted and considered, and legislative proposals were considered, but the process took a considerable time, a number of years, before the Government ventured to come forward with any major amendments to the law. Now, the contrary is the practice. For legislation of this kind, as I have said, there have been amendments every year from 1960 onwards until those who are familiar with the administration of companies know that they do not know what the company law is.

I believe that many companies quite unwittingly are contravening every day provisions of the Companies Act, not because they wish to contravene them but simply because the law keeps on changing so rapidly and so frequently that it is impossible to know at any moment of time what the law is, and what the rules are, and what the forms are and what the prescribed things are and so on because they always keep changing.

Admittedly, the main purpose of the present attempt to amend the law on the vast scale that is attempted here is to implement the recommendations of the two commissions which have had to deal with the Dalmia-Jain group of cases; one was the Vivian Bose Commission, and its recommendations were further considered by a committee, known as the Daphthary-Sastri Committee. The main burden of the amendments sought to be made both in substance as well as in procedure are connected with an attempt, as it is said, to plug the loopholes. I have been endeavouring to understand the meaning of that proposition. As I understand it, I take it that it means this, that but for the proposed amendment, frauds of the kind that were possible under the old Companies Act and that were perpetrated—let us assume they were perpetrated—and that were exposed by the Vivian Bose Commission are today, in the present state of the law, technically possible in a legal way. That is to say, it is possible to drive a coach and four not only through the Companies Act but also through numerous associated Acts, so that the present legal structure presumably is such that one can still legally commit those frauds. But if one no longer legally commit those frauds, that is to say, if the offences that were the subject-matter of investigation by the Vivian Bose Commission were such that they are and can be caught under any of the existing laws of this country, then, I submit that there is no case for the amendment of the Companies Act. No one suggests, for instance, that because the present Companies Act, does not provide that if the managing director of a company is murdered by his chairman, there should be any penalty provided in that Act for hanging the chairman.

The proper penalty is provided in the Indian Penal Code.....

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It might be the other way round also.

Shri N. Dandeker: Consequently, my first submission is this that today in the totality of the law as it exists in this country I shall presently mention what those laws are—offences of the kind that were exposed by the Vivian Bose Commission are not capable of being committed, and that, therefore, an amendment of the company law is no longer required.

The laws I have in mind are the Companies Act as it is, the Indian Penal Code, the licensing rules and Exchange Control, the Act, rules and regulations connected with Foreign Exchange Control, the Act, rules and regulations connected with Import Control, the Act, rules and regulations connected with capital issues control, in particular the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act and a whole number of other regulatory Acts, notifications, rules and regulations. And I have tried to see whether, despite this formidable legal structure that already exists, it is possible for anybody to commit offences of the kind that were exposed, that were admittedly committed, under the old Companies Act when the total legal structure was very different from what it is today.

I do not merely stop at making a theoretical statement of that kind. I ventured to write to the Minister in the Ministry of Finance, Shri Bhagat, to enquire whether any offences of the kind mentioned in the Vivian Bose Commission report had, in fact, been committed and could not be looked or could not be prevented by the total law as it stands today. I wrote this letter to him at the commencement of the joint committee's sittings. I have had a reply, but it evades the issue. I therefore assume that he agrees with me that it is not possible to commit offences of that kind, nor indeed have any offences of that kind been committed since the new Companies Act came into force.

If that is the case, my submission is that apart from the undesirability of

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repeated amendments to legislation of this kind, it is unnecessary and undesirable to amend this particular Act. I go further. I have sufficient acquaintance with the industrial and commercial world both in this country and abroad to say that this kind of repeated legislation brings this country into utter contempt and disrepute in the organisation of its affairs. People, both in this country and abroad, think that we just do not know a thing about how to organise companies, that this country is full of a lot of rascals, that this country is also full of company law administrations, company law departments and officialdom who do not know their own business and are unable to draft laws that are reasonably competent to achieve the purpose for which those laws are intended. I know quite a number of cases in which people from other parts of the world, considering possibilities of collaboration or new developments and further developments in this country have been deterred by the number and complexity of legislations that has been enacted in this country over the last year or two, the number of amendmets to various laws that have been going on over the past years, and in particular this formidable set of amendments to the Companies Act.

Having said that concerning the general proposition as to why I believe it is not yet too late—if what I say is correct, it is not yet too late—to drop this piece of legislation, I will now proceed to deal with some of the more obnoxious clauses that have still not been amended by the Joint Committee adequately. I will deal with only a few of them; the rest will be dealt with during the course of the clause by clause consideration, unless in the meanwhile this Bill is withdrawn from consideration.

The first obnoxious provision is contained in sub-cl. (b) of cl. 21 (original cl. 22). It is concerned with conferring upon the Central Government what virtually amounts to legislative powers to prescribe additional things to be done by auditors. I do not want to go into details now, but if anybody cares to look up sec. 227 of the principal Act, as already sought to be amended by cl. 21(a) of the amendment Bill, they will find that over a period of years the duties, obligations and responsibilities of the auditors have been steadily expanding both in range and depth. In general this is quite properly so, but the important point to note is this, that these extensions of the duties and responsibilities of auditors have been specified by statutory provisions to that effect. But this sub-clause 21 (b) to which I am objecting is one which is concerned with conferring upon the Central Government further unlimited law-making powers concerning additional responsibilities that may be cast upon auditors. I think that an uncertainty of that kind, apart from the impropriety and ridiculousness of it, is something that ought to persuade this House to condemn this clause altogether.

I come to perhaps the most obnoxious clause which, in the discussion in the Joint Committee, or rather as a result of consideration by the Joint Committee has not, I regret to say, emerged with any adequate change in terms of the amendments proposed.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): You have written a Minute of Dissent.

Shri N. Dandeker: I refer to Clause 23, (original Clause 24) which proposes the most unthinkable proposition, not existing in any part of the world at all, that there must not merely be compulsory maintenance of some kind of cost accounts (dealt with in some other clause), but that there must also be statutory auditing of cost accounts. I have been myself concerned with taxation affairs; and I have also been concerned with mana-

gement of industrial affairs. But it seems to me an astonishing proposition that cost accounts ought to be the subject of a statutory audit. It is even more astounding that it should be so subject to audit in this country when the most sophisticated countries in the world do not apparently consider it necessary or practicable. And it is even more absurd when one considers all this in the light of the fact that cost accounts of a quality that is sustainable in terms of audit is the feature only of a highly sophisticated industrial structure such as may exist and can only exist where industrial development has advanced considerably, and which only exists in this country in so far as something like 15 to 20 per cent of the companies is concerned, and that 15 or 20 per cent being large companies. The fact is that the vast majority, something like 90 per cent of the small scale and middle scale companies have no cost accounting, cannot afford to have cost accounting, and to suggest that they should have compulsory audit of cost accounting is, indeed, to prescribe a good deal of nonsense.

One or two other clauses I shall mention and then I shall close. The first is the abolition of the Company Law Advisory Commission—Clause 51. It is a most extraordinary proposition that the Company Law Advisory Commission—the proposal concerning which was examined with care by the Joint Committee which considered the Companies Bill, subsequently enacted as the Companies Act of 1956, a proposal that was approved and accepted by this House and supported by the then Finance Minister in very strong terms, a proposal which was concerned with establishing an institution designed to evolve a set of agreed principles of company practice. . . .

May I request the Finance Minister.....

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am listening.

Shri N. Dandeker: I am also able to listen to his conversation.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: My hearing is not very good, but still it is good enough.

Shri N. Dandeker: I am not complaining that you are not listening to what I am saying. I am complaining that I am able to listen to your conversation and it interrupts me.

This institution of the Company Law Advisory Commission was adopted by this House after, as I said, careful examination by the Joint Committee and supported in the strongest terms by the then Finance Minister at the time of moving the Companies Bill as it then was, and which became the 1956 Act. We have now had some considerable working knowledge of the Company Law Advisory Commission for the past several years. Suddenly, out of the blue comes a proposal that this whole agency, brought in after careful consideration should be abolished. There is not a single statement to the effect that nothing of which was expected of the Commission has come to pass. What was expected of it was this, according to the then Finance Minister:

> "I should say that the chances are that in almost all cases we shall be guided by the advice of the advisory commission. What I foresee is that a body of case law will grow as a result of the close working of the advisory commission and the central authority. Both of them will learn;..... what I expect is as a result of these discussions, a body of case law and philosophy will grow, and we shall jointly regulate the affairs of the companies in these respects which are in controversy today."

That was what he said in 1956. There is not a single line of explanation that none of these expectations have been realised that all the hopes in

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this advisory commission have been belied. All that we have is the proposed clause 51 which throws this Advisory Commission out of the window and brings in an Advisory Committee which the Government may consult if they chose to. Here again, speaking from a certain amount of experience,—not that I have always been able to persuade the Commission to my point of view; I have appeared before them several times and more often than not they have disagreed with me,—but the fact remains that over the years the Company Law Advisory Commission had developed an approach to the cases that have been going to them (for advice and guidance and consultation and so on), an approach that was at any rate gradually becoming acceptable to the industry and to the Government. It was therefore a great surprise to be suddenly given to understand that it was not acceptable to the Government and that the Government felt that this Commission should be thrown overboard.

The last clause which I consider most objectionable in this Bill is clause 56 which is concerned with two things. In the first place in so far as it is concerned with immunity to officers doing things in good faith, there could be no objection. It is necessary that officers acting in good faith, even though they happen to be acting on the basis of wrong information which they did not know was wrong, although they may be climbing up the wrong tree, so long as they acted in good faith, they ought to be protected. But extraordinarily this clause goes further. It seeks to protect any person and the name of that 'any person', other than the officers will not be disclosed. It refers not merely to officers but to other persons also, and their names may not be disclosed, not even to a tribunal or to a court. If this kind of immunity is let loose on the public,—corresponding to the provisions in the revenue law, income-tax law and customs law, where you cannot disclose the name of informers, which is another kind of thing altogether for there is some justification in those cases involving officers against the State—to say that the informers' name may not be disclosed, if that kind of immunity is let loose here also, one cannot accept it. Here one is concerned with company administration. To give protection to informers and blackmailers in the same terms as to the officers of the Government acting in good faith seems to me preposterous.

I do not want to take any further time. I have touched upon some of the highlights of the Bill as it has emerged from the Joint Committee. It still remains highly objectionable in many respects. But my main objection is that I really, honestly and sincerely feel that this Bill is altogether unnecessary and undesirable; that there is now no scope, in any major way, for any of the sort of frauds that were committed by the Dalmia-Jain group to be committed in the state of law as it exists today; that to amend the law in these circumstances is to bring ridicule and contempt upon ourselves apart from causing confusion in company law administration, and to destroy economic stability. It will have considerable adverse effect upon technical collaboration and capital collaboration developments with foreign enterprises, it being remembered, as the Finance Minister himself at one time observed, that it would be far better if we could attract foreign equity participation in this country than rely upon Government to Government borrowing.

I feel that in the light of all the things that we still hope for, and earnestly look for,—in the dreadful current state of affairs,—where foreign exchange is in a terrible state, prices are in a terrible state, the capital market is in a terrible state, the general administration is in a terrible

state, when the whole wretched economy is in a dreadful state,—to come along and mount yet another offensive of this kind against the most active sector in the economy today would be lamentable indeed. I suggest that careful thought ought to be given to the question whether this House should proceed further with this Bill at all.

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): Sir, in connection with the amendments that have been proposed to the Companies (Amendment) Bill, I would like the House to judge the Bill from the different angles for which the law may be reasonably expected to be introduced. The company law, as the House knows, and as has been mentioned, has been amended from time to time; the whole Act was remodelled in 1956, and there were very heavy amendments in 1960 and there were other amendments from year to year, almost every year. Now, the amendments that are proposed are very good because they will remove a number of difficulties that were being experienced by companies in their day-to-day working.

But there are some provisions in the Bill which are not only not necessary for the purpose of preventing any fraud or any wrong practice by the companies or by the management, but will create a lot of difficulties in the way of the proper functioning of the companies. A provision will be welcome and will be necessary if it serves the purpose of stopping some wrong practice that may be prevalent in the management of companies or if it otherwise helps in creating a favourable climate for foreign investment or otherwise. If we want to judge it from that angle, we will find that some of the provisions will stand in the way of proper functioning of the companies.

In this connection, I may mention clause 5 which provides that when a company is formed, the main objects have to be separated from the other objects. The company has to mention the main objects of the company to be pursued by the company on its incorporation and objects incidental or ancillary to the attainment of the main objects. And then, separately it has to mention other objects of the company not included in that clause. I have not been able to follow how that will be of any importance or how that will help in the better management of the company.

Then there is another clause, subclause (c) which says as follows:

> "in the case of companies (other than trading corporations), with objects not confined to one State, the States to whose territories the objects extend.".

As you know, sometimes, a company which wants to start a big industry forms itself into a corporation with another company, and they have their registered office in a particular State. They cannot be definite in the beginning as to which State they will be able to find a suitable site in, or the suitable climate for the industry that they intend to start. This provision requires them to state in the memorandum itself the State or States to whose territories the objects will extend. It is very difficult in the beginning for any entrepreneur to decide to which State the working of the industry will extend. I do not understand how that will be of any use to anybody or how that is necessary in order to improve the working of any company or in any other way beneficial to the working. So, this provision in clause 5(e) is absolutely unnecessary and will merely create difficulties.

Clause 15 provides that before a company can start a business, a special resolution must be passed by the shareholders. As you know, when a company goes to the market for raising money for share capital, the prospectus is issued and the objects for which the company has been formed and the business that it intends to

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start are mentioned in the prospectus at great length. Still, when the company gets money and wants to start business, again a special resolution is necessary to be passed before it can commence business. The select committee has made certain modifications in the requirements of passing a special resolution. I have not been able to understand the purpose of this clause 15. As Mr. Morarka so ably mentioned, if some person wants to stand in the way of a company functioning properly—maybe he is a competitor or a person who does not look friendly towards the company—he may collect a number of shareholders or purchase a number of shares sufficient to enable him to stand in the way of the company being able to pass such a resolution. What will be the fate of the company if certain persons who want to create trouble manage to hold those shares? I have not been able to understand the reasons behind this provision.

Similarly, there are other provisions in the Bill which to my mind will stand in the way of the proper functioning of the companies. Clause 35 states that a person who has attained the age of 75 will not be entitled to remain a director of a company. As you know, there is no provision in any law preventing a person aged above 75 from becoming an M.P. or an MLA or a minister or even the Prime Minister. But if a person is aged 75 he cannot be allowed to manage a company which probably he himself floated! I have not been able to follow the reason behind this. The existing provision—even that is unnecessary—is that if a person is aged 65 and if the company passes a special resolution stating that the age limit will not apply to a particular director, he can be allowed to remain a director. There is no such enabling provision in the present amending Bill. There is an absolute bar to a person who attains the age of 75 from remaining a director of any company, even though the company is being managed by him, started by him, and he is all in all in that company. I feel either the provision in section 281 should be altogether dropped and there should be no provision about age-limit, or if age-limit is going to be retained, the enabling provision, as it exists in section 281 which is intended to be deleted by clause 36, should be continued, so that if a company in its wisdom or if the shareholders feel that the services of a particular director are necessary and beneficial for the proper management of that company, that company should be able to elect such a person to be a director. I do not understand the reasons why this absolute bar should be provided. Such a provision does not exist in any part of the world. So far as I know, there is no provision anywhere prohibiting any person simply because he has attained a particular age from functioning as a director of a company. Therefore, I feel that either the enabling provision should be there or both the sections, sections 280 and 281 should be done away with.

Another provision that is now being introduced is clause 44. At the present moment there is no bar or inter-company loans. The fiscal policy of the Government wants that there should be inter-company loans; one company should be able to help another. But, Sir, the previous provision was only applicable to companies under the same management. There was a bar on companies under the same management lending more than 10 per cent of their paid-up capital and free reserves to any other company under the same management. But the words "under the same management" are being removed. The result is that one company which has funds cannot lend more than 10 per cent of its funds to any other company and the total amount that it can lend, even if it has more money, is limited to 30 per cent of its paid-up capital and free reserves. I do not

understand the reason behind such a provision

As you know the money market is so bad at the present moment that no company for the last two years, I feel, has been able to raise any equity capital in the market. The stock market has practically collapsed. Since the budget that was introduced in April more than 10 per cent of the prices have gone down. If you take about two years, I think more than 30 per cent of the value has gone down in equity shares. At present, all the companies that have been floated, on account of the fiscal policy of the Government, are in a very bad way. No new companies are being floated on account of the various provisions in the Companies Bill that are being introduced from time to time. They are standing in the way of even any foreigner, any outsider, coming in and investing any money in the country. No provision should be made like this which will stand in the way of the proper functioning of companies or their being able to meet temporary difficulties in times of need. At present that is the position, because the money market is very bad. If this provision as proposed in clause 44 is enacted into law, then whatever little help one company can get from another company will also come to a stop and it will be very difficult for companies to manage. The result has been that on account of the monetary difficulties the companies cannot get funds and as a result production is falling. That is why in spite of attempts the price line is not being held. The price line can be held only if there is production. On account of the difficulties that are being created by various legislations, the companies are finding it more and more difficult to be able to carry on their business. Therefore, I feel that the provision like the one that is in clause 44 should not be passed. The provision as it existed before was quite sufficient. No case has been pointed out of any misuse of the provisions that exist before the present amendment Bill was introduced.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may continue his speech tomorrow.

17.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, August 19, 1965/Sravana 28, 1887 (Saka).

GMGIPND—LS II—867(Ai) LSD— 2-9-65—974.